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NOTES ON AND EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT RECORDS,

Memo.

IN FORT SAINT GEORGE, MADRAS,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

45

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

Vol. I.

FROM 1670 TO 1677.

THIS Volume contains the earliest Record now existing in the Record Office, the date of the first letter being 9th November 1670, and addressed to "our Agent and Councell in Fort Saint George."

* * * *

This letter is much injured. The early part appears to have contained plies to letters from Madras. No. 1, dated 9th Nov. 1670.

It proceeds to notify despatch of ships from England, and gives details of Freight shipped on them.

The Ships are—

The "Sampson"...	380	Tons.
"Bombay Merchant"... ...	370	,,
"Humphrey & Elizabeth"...	300	,,
"East India Merchant" ...	360	,,
"European"	320	,,

The first four for the "coast and bay," the last for the "coast and south seas."

The cargo seems to have consisted of "Broad cloth," "Scarlet and fine Green cloths," Copper, Lead, Drugs, and Surgical Instruments, [illegible] glasses, Swo[illegible]es, Coral, Knives, Brimstone, Dying mate- [illegible] nd Quills, Ingots of Gold and Silver, [illegible] Mumm," the value of the cargo

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It goes on to say,

" We have continued to supply you with the great stock, in reguard you write you have opertunity to make great investments, and our desires to have a full trade carried on at your port, Mesulapatam, and the Bay, in the commodities hereafter mencioned, and in reguard ye Dutch do so fully fall in with the Calicoe trade that they had the last year 50,000 pieces of Long cloth, the French also putting hard for the trade and the Danes and Portugals viewing theirs, so that for us to bring a smal quantity, and sell it dear, would be but to hold the candle to them."

The despatch of 4 Factors at £25 each per annum, and 7 writers at £10 each per annum, is notified, after instructions have been given for the loading of the return cargoes. One factor and one writer, who are " well skilled in silk," are designed for Cassambazar, another factor " being bred a Goldsmith, and having skill in jewells and assaying of Gold," is intended for " your place " (Fort St. George).

They raise the salaries of two persons to £20 per annum, as encouragement for industry, and direct that " if any of our factors or writers shall exceed the others in industry, ability, and faithfulness, then we leave it to you to prefer them according to their deservings, for we would have merit, as well as course, to be the grounds of succession to places of preferment that are vacant, only be careful not to be misbyassed by favour or affection to prefer one before another without due desert, that so it may encourage diligence and faithfulness in all, and those who shall remain still in their old form, may be well convict that they have no wrong done them."

They desire that Dungarees may be supplied *hence* if possible, as " they were not procureable on *the coast of India*, by reason of the disturbance by Sevagee," and that 50 tons of saltpetre " as good as can be procured " be despatched to them, " either from your Fort, or Mesulapatam."

They mention that they had allowed several of " our Nation" to continue and trade in India on certain conditions not to interfere with the Compy.'s trade, which they having violated, orders appear to be given for sending them to England, but the letter is here imperfect.

Referring to former orders for despatch of any " rarities of Beasts, Birds, &c., " to be presented to our King's Majesty," they desire a reply, having " received an intimacion fro[illegible] Majesty to procur[illegible] him such sorts of water-fowle as are

The several sorts of water-fow[illegible]
such as may be kept with F[illegible]

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ful," "and are not in these parts, and as use to the land water, and not alwaies upon the sea."

Referring to permission formerly given that "when our Factors return, they may bring home their estates in the commodities therein mencioned," which permission had been abused by sending excessive quantities "on our tonnage or ordinary freight," contrary to the terms of the said Indulgence, they fix the amount of tonnage to be given as follows :—

Presidents and Agents at Surat, Fort St. George, and Bantam, 5 Tonns.

Chiefes at Persia, the Bay, Mesulapatam, and Macassar, Deputy at Bombay, and seconds at Surat, Fort St. George, and Bantam, 3 Tonns.

All others of Councell at or belonging to the said places... 2 Tonns.

All other factors not being of Councell ... ... 1 Tonns.

Five per cent. of the tonnage room of each ship appears to have been allowed for the private venture of the Commander and Seamen, and care is required that this be not exceeded.

They direct that Mr. Cholmely, their Agent in the Diamond trade at Golcondah, be admonished to "forbear any such practise as private trade, and to behave himself in all other respect as becometh him, according to what was engaged on his behalf, and if he shall not reform, then send him for England," and that a list of all English persons "not in our service remaining within your agency, showing their employments, and with your opinion wherein they act to our prejudice," be despatched "that we may give order concerning them as ye the case requires."

They require a list of all printed books at "the Fort or Mesulapatam," "for when we send out a Minister he makes it his request to be furnished with several books, and therefore that we may not provide those which you have already, send us a list of what you have."

They desire that one John Morrice, whom, at the desire of Mr. James Hownsell, they have entertained in soldier's pay, "the chief end whereof is that he might attend upon him," be appointed accordingly.

They desire that a "trial be made for your procuring of 100 or 150 Candy" of a certain kind of pepper of which they have heard, "provided it be not of the small sort of Pepper, and that it may not exceed 20 Pagodas per Candy, and not badd debts made;"—that at Surat, so here and at Mesulapatam, "all Diamonds, Pearles, Jewells, Musko Beazor, &c., (according to former letters) that is sent to England on private trade under their license, be consigned to them; that we may receive from the respective proprietors the permission due for the same, "and that arrangements may be made that all persons concerned in the estates of deceased persons may have a due and just account."

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They notify the engagement of 2 apprentices for 7 years, who are each to be allowed £5, to buy them clothes.

John Field, whose salary was last year settled at £20 per annum, is, we are informed, a person deserves some enlargement "both on account of his long service and of his industry."

"Give us an account of his abilities, and then we shall doe therein as we shall see cause."

And so desiring the Almighty to direct and keep you, we remain your very loving friends."

This letter is endorsed :—

"The Companies letter to the Agent and Councel at Fort St. George, dated 29th November 1670, No. 1.

Per the "Sampson."

20th August 1671.

I have abstracted it thus in detail as being curious in parts, and because the paper is so injured by time that it will not allow of its being copied. It is the original letter, and is signed by

Andr. Riccard, Govr.

Robert Thomson, Deputy,

and many others, 19 in all, and some signatures appear to have been destroyed in the lower part of the sheet.

No. 2. Dated London, 29th November 1670.

To our chiefe and factors at Mesulapatam.

Hoping that Mr. Mohune has arrived and that Mr. Jearsy has been called to account and made satisfaction for what of our property came to his hands and what damages we have sustained by him. That you attend to our instructions to promote sale of our goods, and to procure "a vent for English manufactures," that you are not making or continuing any new disturbance concerning place and precedency, but observe our orders, and that you speedily dispatch our ships from your port. Detailed instructions will be furnished to you from our Agent and Councel at Fort St. George regarding the investment.

No. 3. Is a Duplicate of No. 2.

No. 4. Is a statement of "Irregular entries and expenses brought to account in the Hughly, and Balasore books," from 24th October 1664 to 31st March 1669, during the chiefship of Mr. W. Blake, at Hughly.

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The objections are raised by Hump. Edwin, Auditor, apparently in England, and the paper is dated February 22nd, 1670-71. It was received 20th August 1671, and from its general tenor it may be inferred that Mr. Blake had abused his official opportunities, and carried on private trade at the Company's expense.

It incidentally appears that an annual payment of "Rupees 3,000 to the Governor of Hughly, or rather the King of India," was extorted on account of the Hughly factory.

This paper is curious, but not of any public importance. It is the original document, and in good order.

No. 5. Is copy of Company's letter to "our Agent and Councel at Fort St. George," dated "London, the 8th January 1674," disposing of a claim raised by one "Verona," regarding a sum of 9,175 Pagodas, which had, apparently, been disallowed in 1663, during the time of Sir Edward Winter. It incidentally shows that "Tymona and Verona" had defrauded the Company, to a large extent, said to be 200,000 Pagodas, taking advantage "of the rawness of the Company's factors" in matters of trade. That "Tymona had been imprisoned; that he offered Mr. Jerimy Sambrooke, in 1665, 5,000 Pagodas per annum to release him, and help him to his employment again; that he and "Verona" were Sir Edward's great instruments, and "gave great piscaches for the betraying the Fort" to him, and that "Tymona" was re-admitted into the service, but that the demand was not renewed 'til after his death, and then by "Verona" only, "Anno 1669, a year after ye rendition of the Fort."

The copy appears to be incomplete.

No. 6. Is the original copy of Company's general letter to Fort St. George, dated London, 24th December 1675.

Commences :—

"Our last to you was dated the 17th of August past, *overland*, transcripts of which we herewith send you."

Some of the marginal abstracts will show what is of interest in it.

"Hope satisfaction may be obtained for the boats from Metchlepatam taken by the Dutch."

"Approve the treaty with the Cawn of Chengie."

Mr. Warner, Chaplaine; Mr. Rich. Portman appointed to succeed him on his departure, or in the event of *his* staying in the country, to

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go to Masulipatam. The Chaplains pay, £50 per ann : salery, and £50 per ann : gratuitie.

The Company consider the "keeping a publique table both honorable and convenient, and the sitting of the youths at table with you can no way abridge you of any freedom, and at Surat and Bombay our Resident practises the same, and we are sure it will be of great advantage to the youths by enjoying so good an example and preventing them from keeping ill company."

Remark upon the "aversion" of "our Agent and Councel at the Fort" for Masulipatam. Direct the immediate dismissal of Mr. Mohune and enquiry into his counter charges against Messrs. Mainwaring and Chamberlain of complicity with him, and generally into the conduct of our factors at Mechlipatam, who are said to drive a great trade in Calicoes to the South sea and other places, "contrary to our express orders and their covenants." Trust "Mr. Puckle, whom we sent by last year's ships to that end," may have already made this enquiry.

If selling them cheap will "augment the vent of our wollen manufacturs," we give you liberty therein."

Require more attention to be paid to former orders regarding the estates of deceased persons, and that copies of their wills and inventories be regularly forwarded.

That the practise of giving Company's Soldiers their discharge in India, when their enlistment in England is only a pretence to get out there, be discouraged by all means. Those already so discharged to be sent home.

Approve of John Nick's appointment to be Secretary.

Resolve that the Company's seal be in future kept in a box with three locks, one key to remain with the Agent, and the others with the two next resident Members of Council, and only to be affixed in open Council "to any writing whereby the Company may be obleiged," and the same orders to be given to the "chief at Metchlipatam and the chief of the Bay."

Have forwarded "the article made betweene us and the Duch in relation to the East India affaires."

"Are of the same opinion with you as to the proposition made you by the Naigue of Madurree."

"Upon the commendation you give us of Mr. Job Charnock, we have resolved that for his encouragement during his stay in our service at Fattana to give him £20 per annum as a gratuitie."

The opening the street to the Bazar and fortifying Caldera point, left to the decision of this Government.

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"As to the Piscash (Peshkush) for the King of Golcundah, if it be not already done, we do hope with it, you may obteyn our liberty to coyne silver Rupees and copper Pice at the Fort, which would be a great accommodation in our trade."

"But in this and all other Piscashes be as sparing as you can."

Regarding the death of one Rugo Podax at Cassam bazar (apparently from ill usage to extort payment of a debt) and directing strict enquiry.

Lay down rules regarding contracts for goods. When the Calicoes are brought to the Company's Warehouse in fulfilment of contract, three of the Councel, including the Agent, or Chiefe, or Warehouse keeper, to be present, and to compare the goods with the sample, and to fix the price to be entered in the books, and the Factors and Writers to be present as far as possible to gain knowledge.

"His Majesty has desired us to procure him every year some spotted Deer, but now desires most Does, of which procure some if you can."

Notify the appointment of Mr. W. Puckle to be Chief at Masulipatam, and his salary to be £100 per annum, and Mr. Arnold to be one of his Councel. In case of his death (which God forbid) this Government to appoint his successor.

"In regard of the great inconvenience we have found of having near relations in one place, we do order his (Mr. Puckle's) son be not permitted to remain with him," but to be sent to the Fort, or Bay, as a writer.

Inconvenience having resulted from valuing the Pagoda at 8 shillings and the Rupee at 2*s*. 6*d*. order that in future in account the Pagoda be valued at 9 shillings, and the Rupee at 2*s*. 3*d*., but the Soldiers to receive as many Fanams per Pagoda as of old, and *cash* transactions not to be effected by the order—merely *accounts*.

Mr. Bezaliel Sherman appointed as a Surgeon, and notice given of certain ladies allowed to go out.

Have sent the 2nd part of Dr. Hamond's workes, and the 4th volume of Mr. Pool's synopsis to be added to our library, *there* (where Mr. Darley is stationed).

Notify despatch of goods, and give direction for the years investment of goods for England.

"Take special care that our ships are despatched from you at the farthest by day limitted in Charter party, that they may not hazard the loss of the Monsoones, and subject us to four months demurrage which we are liable to, should you keep them a day longer," "and give the Commander order to keep company, and their ships always in a posture of defence, for tho' we are at peace now, we know not what enemies

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we may have before their return; and at their arrival at St. Helena, to joyne with the other ships they shall meet there and put themselves into squadron, according to our instructions."

Require more care in despatch of goods to Bantam for sale at the Agency, or Factory there, it being at present a losing concern, as the Moors and the Danes and others undersell us, and boast of gain, "and we can't conceive any reason for this, unless you price your goods high," to discourage us from that trade which we are informed some of our servants at your Agency and at Bantam do so eagerly pursue, and which we require you to prevent for the future."

In consideration of the great trust reposed in those employed in the Choultry and Mint, and that have the command of the boats to bring goods to and from the ships, require them to enter into covenants, to render true and just accounts, and to make oath of such accounts, so often as you shall require it.

We hear that our servants and others at the Fort and subordinate factories do use to be married, buried, and cause their children to be baptised by Romish priests, "which we look upon as a thing so scandalous to the Professors of the reformed Religion, that we cannot but disallow of all such practices, and therefore we do order that you do prohibit the same in all our factories, and if after this, any shall dare to do the like, that you cause them to be sent home by the first ships;" and "if their be any married there that do not educate their children in the Protestant Religion, let them likewise be sent home."

To improve the colours of our Taffetas we have sent out Thomas Read, a Dyer at a salary of £30 per annum, and £20 per annum gratuity, if he gives us satisfaction.

We send a note from our Auditor of several errors in, and objections to your accounts, and require your answer.

We have appointed Mr. Streinsham Master to be second in Council from his arrival, and to succeed as Agent in January 1677 (our style), in case Sir W. Langhorne shall choose to stay so long, and meanwhile to go to Masulipatam and the Bay, with some of our factors (not Councillors), and 4 or 5 soldiers for an escort, and to settle matters there, and to have £300 per annum, salary, till he succeeds to the Agency, and then the same salary and gratuity as Sir W. Langhorne now hath, and to have any one of our souldiers that he shall choose to wait on him as a serving man, and one Nathaniel Whettham, a writer at £10 per annum, who accompanies him, to be employed by him in his particular affairs when he shall so direct.

Mr. Master has been ordered to introduce the Surat method of account at Masulipatam and the Bay, where their accounts are in disorder, and

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to acquaint you with that method, which you will adopt if better than your present system, and in future you will cause our books to be balanced in the months of March and April.

In modification of former orders, and to obviate inconvenience, we now permit our Agent and Councel to suspend from our service, pending our decision on his case, any of our Council who shall, "by reason of unfaithfulness or other great misdemeanour, become so obnoxious that it shall neither be safe or honourable for us. that he be continued in that employment. The charge and proofes, with his answer, are to be sent to us, but the Subordinate factories are to give you an account and expect your orders before they suspend any."

Institute the grades of Apprentices, Writers, Factors, Merchants, and Senior Merchants, "knowing that a distinction of title is in many respects necessary."

Our Apprentices in future, after 5 years' service, to have £10 per annum for the next 2 years, and then to be promoted to Writers and at Writers salary, and having served one year as Writer to become Factors after 8 years' service instead of 10 years, as hitherto.

No English except those of our service are to be allowed to buy land, or houses, or to build houses, except it be at our own town of Madrassapatam, and if any, notwithstanding this order, shall do so, send them home.

Take care that our factors, both married and unmarried, live in future in *our* houses, and not in particular houses of their own; and that the married persons be allowed for their diet according to our former orders, and if our houses have not conveniency to receive all, give orders for their enlargement, but withall be frugal in this matter.

To promote good correspondence between Masulipatam, the Bay, and yourselves and to keep them in due subordination, we have ordered them at the Bay to send you copies of their particular accounts to us of our affairs, that you may give them and us your opinion how far what they advise may be for our advantage. Send a like order to them at Masulipatam.

"The Fort and Town of Madrassapatam being made over to us by "the King of Golcundah, we would have you consider whether we "have not a right to a quit-rent for the houses in the Town, and what "other improvement may be made by virtue of that grant. But "herein to be very cautious of raising any disorder or discontent among "the inhabitants, or to cause the King of Golcundah to augment the "rent upon us."

We had expected to have received from you or at least from our

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Agent, registers of goods imported or exported by our factors and others in great quantities, "which had he done, we should have received it with a due resentment."

We have permitted Mr. Master to send to and bring from the Bay yearly 15 tons of goods on his own account, freight free, in our shipping. All others are to pay 30s. per ton freight from the Fort or Masulipatam to the Bay, and £3 per ton on the return trip.

And we have permitted Mr. Master to send home yearly 2 tons of goods on our Tonnage, of goods not prohibited, and to be consigned to us, and this principally in the hope that he may find out some sorts of goods proper for this Markett which are as yet unknown to us.

How have the "Cathechizes" and Bibles we sent for distribution amongst the youth and the Soldiers been disposed of, and do you require more? If so, we will send them.

Instructions concerning farms of places from the King of Golcundah.

Liberty given to our Agent, Factors, and servants at Fort St. George, and those under that agency, to trade in any commodities to and from the Fort, and any places in the East Indies to the Northward of the equator, except Tonqueene and Formosa.

Order the chief and Council at the Bay to organise a special body of Pilots trained to the work, and not to be employed in any mercantile affairs, that thereby the Company's shipping may safely be carried up the River Ganges.

State at great length the result of the assay of certain parcels of Pagodas at the Tower and Goldsmiths hall. Observe that the specimens generally tested have been heavier and finer than the standard; no appreciable difference discovered between the "Pagoda of Polycatt and ours."

The mistakes of our Shroffs are always to the prejudice of the proprietor of the Gold.

The subject is discussed in much detail, and at considerable length, and calculations made to show what the Pagoda is at "our Mint," and at that of the Dutch, and what it should be.

Send us a return of goods remaining unsold, in future, every year.

Make enquiry what care is taken to collect the estates of our deceased servants, and by what rule our Purser General, or Paymaster, takes upon him to deduct 5 per cent., or any other sum, out of such estates, for the getting in, and registering the same, and whether it is taken on the whole estate or only on the net estate, debts and charges being deducted, and whether part of what he so takes hath not been usually appropriated to the poor of the hospital of Poplar, and made good to our cash for that use.

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In replying to our letters, answer the paragraphs as they ly in order to facilitate correspondence.

Sir Edward Winter has obtained permission from us for his assignee to lade on board our return ships next voyage cabinetts and household goods, to the extent of 5 tons. Take care no prohibited goods are sent in the said cabinetts.

(Signed) NATHANIEL HERNE, Govr.
and 18 other directors.

Postscript.—If you wish to let any English at your Fort who are not in our service remain in those parts, make them enter into a covenant according to the accompanying copy, and let William Perkins stay, if he likes, and if you have not already sent him home.

Docket. No. 7.

"The Hon'ble Company's General to Fort St. George, dated June the 28th, 1676.

Recd. in Surat the 27th January 1676

Recd. Madras the 16th March 77."

LONDON, 28TH JUNE 1676.

Our Agent and Council, at Fort St. George.

We find by experience that Europe markets are clogged with East India goods, which remain upon hand, wherefore we have thought fit to make the following abatement in the quantities to be sent us.

Then follow details.

Also we shall make corresponding reductions in shipping, and shall send about 1,600 Tonnes only, and to provide the ordered investment, turn your stock into ready money, by getting in the debts, and selling our goods, for "in these troublesome times," we shall send out only so much stock as may be necessary for what we have now ordered, and the beginning investment for another year.

(Signed) WM. THOMSON, Govr.
and 16 others.

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No. 8. LONDON, 4TH AUGUST 1676.

Docket. Copy.

"Copy of the Company's General Overland."

"Our Agent and Councel, Fort St. George.

"The foregoing is copy of our letter of 28th June last overland, which we sent by three several conveyances for Aleppo."

The letter merely contains complaints of neglect of orders in selecting the Investment.

No. 9. Dated 13th August 1675.

Is copy of resolutions of Court of Directors and, Docketted—

Orders of Court, restraining the ladeing of Treasure, by Adventurers, Owners, Commanders, &c., and prohibition to Captaines to receive any or give bills of ladeing."

No. 10. Dated Leadenhall, 1676 Septr. Sale.

Docket.

"Account of goods wanting in several Bales opened at Leadenhall, which were sold to several persons, who had allowance at the rate they paid the Company."

No. 11. Is copy of a letter from England, dated 15th Decr. 1676, to Fort St. George.

Refers to "our last of 28th June and 4th August, *Overland*," transcripts whereof we herewith send you, and proceed to answer yours of certain dates from 16th July of previous year, to 2nd Feby. of current year "received overland and by our several ships, which it pleased God to arrive in safety to us."

"We do not approve of your sending any persons to St. Helena against their wills. One of them you sent there makes a great complaint, and we have ordered his liberty to return again if he desires it, for we know not what effect it may have if complaints should be made to the King that we send away the natives; besides that it is against our inclination to buy any blacks, and to transport them from their wives and children without their own consent."

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Are not satisfied with the answer given to the complaints regarding the goods sent to Bantam, and ascribe the failure of that trade to the great trade carried on from "your parts by some of our own servants at each place," in the names of the "King of Bantam, Verona," and others.

Approve the making "in Consultation" all contracts for buying and selling goods, and direct that in future all payments, and "disposal of our money and bullion," be likewise done by consultation.

Wish to know what immunities the Dutch obtain, and "hope you will prevent any to be granted them to our prejudice."

Disapprove highly of the tone of the letters received in reply to complaints of the quality of goods sent home, and for the future we expect you will manage your pen with more respect. Object to the trade being limited to dealings with one firm only, that of "Verona and Co.," and desire that all merchants may be encouraged to supply goods, and thus competition induced.

Direct carefully enquiry into the cases of Messrs. Jearsey and Fleetwood, and complain of the manner in which hitherto it has been slurred over. As to farming Towns from the King, whether for us, or for any in our service, "consider whether in case of death, the King will not pretend himself heir, and possess all the estate in the hands of those that shall be employed in managing thereof, for if it be so, we apprehend it unsafe to meddle therewith."

Inform of the result of Assay of the Pix coins of the previous year at some length, and observe on the operations of the Mint, and state that they send copies of Rules for export of Bullion.

Send 20 Soldiers, to the end that the garrison may be all English, and give instructions for future recruiting. The grown up children of Soldiers may be enlisted "if bred Protestants."

Forward copy of a letter from Mr. Warner, and desire that enquiry be made, and due notice taken of the subject of it.

Again recommend the procuring some Cinamon plants for St. Helena, and the release of the captives at Ceylon, "for whom we have a great compassion," and desire you would effectually endeavour their enlargement, and then we should not question but it might be obtained."

Sanction the prosecution of the fortification absolutely necessary for the safety of the place. For any thing further send us an account of what is already done, and the cost, and what is proposed, and its cost, and a platt thereof, and you shall have our resolution.

"We note that you say of firing your guns upon the naming of a Church by the Papists; we cannot approve thereof, and desire to give as little countenance and encouragement to that religion as they do to

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ours, and we would have you discountenance, and discourage all of our Nation that any ways incline to that profession."

"As to your proposal of our renting St. Thoma, we no way incline into it, not being able to foresee what quarrels it may engage us in with the Mores, Portuguez, French or Dutch."

Permit the building of a small garden house for a Choultry, provided it be no great charge to us.

Ministers are to take precedence next those in Council. If practise has hitherto been different, is to be notified.

Pepper is not to be purchased for the Investment from the Fort, unless for want of other tonnage, and that it cost no more than 3 Dollars a "picul."

Complain that no account was sent them of the visit of the king of Golcondah to Masulipatam, and fear "that none or very little improvement was made of that happy opertunity." Capt. Goodlad assures us you could have asked nothing of the king while he was there, but he might have granted it to you.

Permit the "building of upper rooms in our factory then for preserving the healths of our servants, and a chamber or two in the garden for the conveniency of any that shall be sick."

Disapprove much of 3 out of 5 Councilors being sent away at one time, "whereby we find that our affairs were much retarded by not sorting of the cloth till they returned."

Note the objections raised by some to assisting at the sorting of the cloth, "we would have you to let all in our service know that they are to be disposed of as our Chief and Council shall direct, for the best carrying on of our affairs, and not to stand upon Punctillioes."

(The 3 paras. relate to Masulipatam factory.)

Observe with gratification the good mention of Mr. Whitehead, "but do order that on Sabbath days in the afternoon, being he preaches not, that he catechize the youths, and expound thereupon, and that all in our service be present at that exercise."

"We observe many English are in the More's service, who would willingly quit it, we recommend to your endeavours to use all means to withdraw them, that the King lose not so many subjects."

Masulipatam. The Bay.

"We find a complaint against Mr. Wales and Cullen about throwing a brickbat into Mr. Mainwarings window, and of Wales swearing," and "note that Mr. Clavele, and Mr. Vincent, do laugh and dispise at our Agency at the Fort." We trust due notice has been taken of this, "for we shall not permit any of our servants, of what quality so ever, to contemn our authority, which those do, that contemn any that act by it."

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Let all the youths know the gratuity we have promised to all that shall learn the language of the country, and consider how to put them in the way to attain it.

Send statements of charges against several persons, desire examination of them, and report. Witnesses to be examined on oath if desired. In future, and to obviate delay, complaints against any to be made to the local authorities, or to our Agent and Council, if against Chief and Council. If against a Councillor, he not to sit during examination. If against the Agent, the Council to examine and send the papers home to us for sentence.

We permit you to have a poors box out of which to relieve such (English women) as are aged or impotent, as they do at Surat.

Take measures to prevent the bringing in goods privately to our town of Madras, whereby we are defrauded of our customs, and revoke your order prohibiting any but "Verona and his company" from bringing calicoes into the Town, of which you have given us no accompt.

Remarks on the investment last received. Trade in the Bay is hindered for want of a new "Phirmaund." May not Mr. Charnock be a fit person to manage such an affair at the King's Court.

Sanction a new brick warehouse at Balasore if absolutely necessary, at a cost of not more than 1,000 dollars, hope less will do it. Will wait your opinion before sanctioning a new Factory there.

Suspicions regarding the fire in our warehouse at Balasore.

Urge further efforts that our ships may go up the Ganges river.

Our business is impeded, and our nation itself brought into contempt, by the differences among our servants at the Bay. If Mr. Masters or Puckle have not settled all this, we desire you to do so, and give plain orders, not such as admit of two interpretations, as we find some of yours do.

Rate of exchange in London for bills on Madras 9*s*. per Pagoda. But no system of Bills, and the remitter in this case bore the risk of the loss of the money on the passage out. No one must expect such a favor in future, as that we shall give such facility for remitting money to India.

Advice of despatch of goods and stock. Instruct concerning the investment.

In case of Mr. Masters' death Mr. Jos. Hynmers to succeed, and after him Mr. Ed. Herrys.

Certain chests of Canary sent for the use of the Factory. The chests and bottles to be sold for the benefit of the Company.

Forward a list of Birds and Fowles which His Majisty desire to have.

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Also Mr. John Smith's letter "full of complaints" for enquiry.

Regret to learn that "any of our people should be so unconscious and disorderly as to be the means of destroying one another, as you write one of our soldiers hath done."

The case must not pass unpunished, but requires great caution how to proceed; therefore though we have been considering and advising what instructions to give you in that matter, yet we are come to no resolution. You shall have our orders later.

The ships are detained in the river by an "extraordinary frost," so if any thing of moment occur, you shall have a second letter.

We have come to a mutual agreement with the Dutch to forbear in future to receive runaways from the ships of either nation.

We send you copies of "two useful treatises lately extant, one touching the existence of God, the other against Popery."

No. 12. Copy of Mr. Patrick Warner's (Chaplain) letter to the Company; dated 31st January 1676, bringing to their notice the vicious lives of the Soldiers and some of the writers in the Fort.

No. 13. "Informations against Mr. Mathew Mainwaring, and interrogatories."

Mr. M. was Chief at Masulipatam, and is charged with loose living, and abuse of official influence for private advantage in trade.

No. 14. Informations against Mr. George Chamberlain.

Who was one of the Masulipatam Establishment.

No. 15. "Copy of a letter from Mr. John Smith in the Bay."

Dated Balasore 12th October 1673, addressed to Mr. Nathaniel Herne, "then Governor of the Court of Directors," and containing a series of complaints against one Mr. Vincent, and others, of personal harsh treatment.

No. 16. "The several kinds of birds which are by His Majestie desired to be had from the East Indies for St. James his Parke, are as follow, viz."

The great bird commonly called the Crown bird.

The Cashue hens.

The Cranes.

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Any sort of water fowle which differ from ours, because they are hardy, and will endure our climate best.

"Also any domestick large birds, which differs from our turkeys, geese, and hens, and likewise it is desired that great care be taken in their passage, and that their natural food be well known."

"Informations against the Chiefe and Councel in the Bay." No. 17.

"That persons are not employed persuant to the Company's orders because of their honesty, virtue being much dispised and contemned in those parts, and the contrary as much esteemed of by the generallity of English."

That the Compy.'s books are kept private and transcribed by Portugueez lads, kept by the chiefe; that a great volume of the roguery might be written."

That "their servants by these ill usages fall into dispair of ever coming to any preferment, and incline to ill courses of debauching themselves; nay, it has been through griefe, the death of many, as divers can witness."

LONDON, 11TH JANUARY 1677. No. 18.

From Sir W. Thompson, Governor, to the Agent and Councel, Fort St. George.

Directing that the Captains of the homeward bound ships be informed that it is intended (in case of a war) to send some men of war to lye in the roads of St. Helena to meet our ships in April 1679, and desiring certain precautions be taken on the voyage, to escape the enemy.

Recd. in Fort St. George, June 23, 1678.

Docket. No. 19.

Companies General to Suratt, dated 7th March 1676. Per "Bombay Merchant."

No. 1.

Recd. the 29th Sept. 1679.

The original letter. Contains much that is curious.

Notices,

The defence of the Carwar factory. Gold medals sent to Mr. Chain-

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berlyan and Mr. Lounds "for an encouragement." Hope the trade there will revive, "now you have the cowles from Sevajee."

Trade with Siam.

Failure to obtain admission to Japan. Further efforts to be made.

Affairs in Persia. "Continue to receive the 1000 Tomauns yearly, and as much more as you can get." If you let the payment drop, it will be not easy to revive.

Bombay is a very chargeable place to us, though the revenue has increased, it does not defray the annual charge.

Twelve women have been sent to Bombay "for wives of our soldiers." We have tried to get some country girls, but failed.

"Be mindful to execute the orders formerly given for the exercising of our factors in military affairs, that they may be able to take command as it falls, the better to keep the military subordinate to the civil authority.

"His Majesty hath been greviously pleased to grant us the liberty of coining at Bombay."

Observe that out "of 3 theeves, 2 were executed, and 1 made a slave. We do not approve of putting any to death, for theft, nor that any of our own nation should be made a slave, a word that becomes not an Englishman's mouth."

"As to buying of 100 black servants, if you can procure such as are willing to serve, we shall approve thereof. But do order that you shall cause them to be instructed by our Chaplains in the Christian religion, and for their encouragement let them know, that if they shall attain to such a competent knowledge therein, as to qualify them for the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, that after 3 years service as Christians, and being of good conversation, they shall be admitted Freemen."

Docket.

Copy.—"Letter to Surat, 1677-8."

No. 20. Dated, London 15th March 1677.

Notes the losses sustained by (means of) Sevajee's army, and that he had agreed to pay Pags. 10,000, as compensation.

Experiment to be made of sending "some of our servants to Agra, without establishing a factory" there.

Offer £20 reward "to any our servants or soldiers as shall be able to speak, write, and translate the Banian language, and to learn their arithmetic."

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In yours of 20th March (1676), you write you were alarumed by the nearness of Seevajee's army," but make no subsequent mention of it.

We have received the bad news of the barbarous murder of our good agent White and others at Bantam, for which in time we hope to procure justice.

Major John Blackmore is appointed Governor of St. Helena in the place of Capt. Gregory Field, ordered home.

Salutes are to be limited to 5 guns from our ships to the fort, and a return salute of 3 guns from the fort. You are to forbear firing of guns on frivolous occasions, and at drinking of healths, "for our powder will be better bestowed on our enemies."

Instructions for obtaining satisfaction for injuries on the Malabar Coast, if possible, by amicable means, otherwise by force.

Regarding trade with Persia.

Salary of the Judge fixed at £120 per ann: The Court fees are to be credited to Govt.

We wish your printing business may take effect. If we can procure a founder of letters he shall be sent by these ships.

Permit the raising of a Troop of Horse, Captain Kegwin to command, on £120 per ann: pay and allowances.

Disallow the swearing of Banians "by their own form."

There are great appearances of a war between us and France.

The Judge at Bombay is to be 4th in Council, but to attend wholly to Judicatory matters and not to the mercantile.

We have ordered some dyes, and other instruments for the coining of Rupees after the model of milled money.

The "graining engine, or edging mill" sent out for the Mint, is to be seen by only one person "in whom you can confide," and who may have charge of the key of it.

Copy.

"A letter from Livo: to the Consul of Alleppo."

"Livo. 24th April 1677." No. 21.

Vast preparations in these parts of France for Messina.

This session of Parliament is likely to prove a most happy one, having given the King £600,000 to build 30 men-of-war, and continued the additional excise for 3 years, and 'tis thought may give him some ready money, but the great news of all is the Parliament's address to His Majesty that he will be pleased to stop the French King's progress in Flanders, he having besieged Valleneinnes which he took in 8

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days, and since besieged Cambray and Omer, this last by his brother; and now we have a curier with news that the Prince of Orange marching to raise the siege of this last place, Monsieur went against him, fought him, and totally defeated his whole army, taking bag and baggage, canon, &c. The Germans are coming into the field very powerful. The Swedes have retaken this winter, almost all they had lost except Pomerania. We keep an entire peace with Barbary.

(Signed) ROBERT BALE.

No. 22. Copy, dated 2nd August 1677, of a letter dated London, 19th July 1677, to "our Chief and Councel in the Bay," directing them to renew the attempt to obtain a new "Phirmaund," which was formerly frustrated by the death of "your Vacqueele."

"We are heartly sorry for the loss of our worthy friend Mr. Puckle, and desire that we and you may be duly sensible of such dispensations."

No. 23. Original. "Companies General to the Agent and Councel at Fort St. George, 7th Sept. 1677. Received 7th March 1678-9," dated London, 7th September 1677.

Make some alterations in the Investment required in letter of 15th December 1676.

Remarks on the goods last received.

Docket.

No. 24. 7th September 1677.

Copie of the Honorable Company's letter to Hughly, overland, dated "London, 7th September 1677."

Regarding the investment, former instructions modified.

No. 25. Original. Docket.

"Company's General to the Chiefe and Council in the Bay, 12th December 1677.

Per ship "Nathaniel." Dated London, 12th Decr. 1677.

Efforts to induce the Commdrs. to take the ships up the Hughly.

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Additional freight and reward to be paid. Pilots to be trained, gratuity to them of 20 Rupees for each ship they take up.

Authorise establishment of a factory at Melda.

Note that Mr. Vincent has been acquitted of Mr. Hall's charge, and Raigo Podauro's death.

"Disallow of bartering. To buy and sell for money."

"Approve of renting Dummadapoor on our account."

Disapprove of allowing "Valentine Nurse 20 Rupees a month for diet, seven Rupees for house rent, two for a cook, one for Beetle, and two for a Porter, which is a most extravagant rate, which we shall not allow either to him or any other. If he be reclaimed, you may continue him at £10 per annum salary, and give him lodging in the house and diet at our table, but if he continue disorderly, let him be sent home."

The ship Falcone sent to go up the river to Hughly, or at least to Channock.

Original Docket, 12th December 1677. No. 26.

Companies general to Fort St. George, per ship "Williamson."

Received in Fort St. George, June 23rd, 1678.

Arms and armour sent for the Fort, and stones for the fortifications are to be taken on board these ships at Johanna.

Our married servants who cannot be accommodated in our Factory are to provide lodging and diet for themselves, for which you are to allow at the Fort and Masulipatam Pagodas 6 per month for those of Councel, and 5 for all others, and at the Bay 25 Rupees for those of Councel and 20 Rupees for the rest in full of all demands for diet, house room, servants, &c.

Mr. Arnold dismissed from Council, and reduced to the grade of Senior Merchant.

We send a supply of Bibles and Catechisms for distribution, and when any shall be able to repeat the Catechismes by heart, you may give to each of them two rupees for their encouragement.

In case of murders, best to try the offenders on the spot, therefore we send His Majesty's directions for the trial of all those you have given us notice of.

We send a Nominal list of rank of persons employed at the Fort, Masulipatam, and the Bay.

Renew the offer of a reward of £20, for proficiency in the Gentoo or Indostan languages, and sanction rewards of £10 each for proficiency in

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the Persian language, and that fit persons to teach the said languages be entertained.

Authorise the renting Modapollam and Verasheroone.

Have just received the news of the death of our Agent White, and others, from Bantam, who were basely assassinated. Robert Parker, Esq., sent out to replace Mr. White as Agent at Bantam.

Mr. Ralph Orde sent for School-master at £50 per annum salary, to teach all the children English gratis, and to read, write, and cipher, and similarly the children of Portugeez, Gentoo, &c., who will send their children, and likewise to instruct them in the principles of the Protestant religion.

No. 27. Docket.

"2nd June 1676.

Copy of a letter from "Cassum bazar," charging one Richard Edwards with hostility towards the person addressed, and with having caused great scandal and injury to the company, by debauching a Brahmin's wife, and the conduct subsequently pursued to allay the hostility so excited against him.

No. 28. Docket.

"Copy of a warrant, for trying two murderers at Fort St. George, from his Majestie."

It is dated 5th December 1677, and is for the trial of John Hartly for the murder of William Gilbert, and of Manuel Branden De Lina for the murder of his own Christian servant.

No. 29. Duplicate of No. 28.

No. 30. Instructions how to proceed against John Hartly and Manuel Branden De Lina.

No. 31. Blank Indictment (for the trial.)

No. 32. Order for encouragement of ships to sail up the river Ganges.

Forty shillings per ton, beyond the ordinary freight, and gratuities of £100 to the Commander, £20 to the Chief Mate, £16 to the 2nd Mate,

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£12 to the 3rd Mate, and £10 to the 4th Mate, and one month's pay to the rest of the crew of any ship that goes up to Hughly, or at least as far as Channock.

"An answer to that clause of the letter from the Fort, dated January 1676/7 concerning the Mint." No. 33.

Continues at some length the discussion regarding the coins issued from the Mint at Fort St. George, compared with the standard of English coin, Continental do. and the Dutch coinage of Pulicat.

Remark upon the tone of the letter from Fort St. George, as very improper.

To the Agent and Councel at Fort St. George.

Dated London, 22nd December 1677. No. 34.

From Frances Beyer, Accompt. General, containing objections, remarks, and suggestions connected with the accounts last submitted.

"The Accomptants directions to the Chief and Councel in the Bay," dated London, 20th December 1677, containing similar remarks to the foregoing, on the Bay accounts, and is a copy. No. 35.

"The state of Dacca factory according to their three last bookes." No. 36.

Dated London, 21st Decr. 1677, and signed Francis Briger, Accompt. Genl.

The results of the operations at Dacca are commented on in the previous letter (No. 35) as showing a great and unexplained expenditure there. The result shows a loss of Rs. 14,431, in the last three years, exclusive of Home charges, and the interest of the stock employed.

Lists of goods damaged, wanting, or short measure found in Bales ld at Leaden Hall street, and for which allowance was made to the ıyers in 1676-7. Nos. 37 to 42.

List of the "Williamson's" packet for Fort St. George. No. 43.

(Sailed Decr. 1677 apparently.)

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No. 4 List of the "Williamson's" packet for the Bay.

Note.—The whole of the contents of this volume are much damaged by age. It includes much that is curious, but little or nothing requiring on Public grounds to be preserved.

There is nothing in the volume to show that Mr. Garrow examined it.

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PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS.

FIRST VOLUME.

FROM 11TH APRIL 1642 TO 26TH JANUARY 1677-8.

Regarding the Cowle obtained from the Nabob of Golcondah for the Fort and Town of Chinapatnam. Eleven thousand Pagodas to be paid in full of all demands for the past, and, in future, Pagodas 1200 per annum rent, "and so to hold this Fort and Towne free from any Aveldar, or Divans people, or any other imposition for ever." No. 1. 11th April 1672.

Payment ordered to be made, and also of the expenses, &c., of "our Brahmin Yeaucara Puttee," who brought the Cowle, and now goes with the money. Presents for the Courtiers of the King and Nabob are entrusted to him, amounting to Pagodas 1079.

Cloth being dear, the Dutch buying largely, and from the failure of the crop last year in the Viziapooree country, Cotton now being at Pagodas 15 the candy, which used to be under 9, forbid the purchase of four kinds of cloth by any "perticular persons," until all the demands for them on the Company's account have been met. No. 2. 18th April 1672.

Nabob* "Yecknam Cawn" being dead, and his successor "Mussa Cawn" having confirmed the "Phirmaund," &c., of his predecessor, "the late Nabob of happy memory," resolve that a suitable present be sent to him by "our Brahmin," who will make his first visit to him on taking the money for the "Divan." No. 3. 25th April 1672.

Resolve to forbid Mr. Jearsey's raising his house called "Agent Greenhill's house," any higher, as it will command the Fort, and to prevent him forcibly, if he disobeys. No. 4. 19th June 1672.

Cotton having in consequence of the failure of the "ribolta in Vissiapooree and thereabout" risen in price from Pagodas 9 to Pagodas 14 No. 5. 14th June 1672.

* "Nookman Cawn."—See No. 75.

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per Candy, agree to receive the goods from the merchants for the investment at the same prices as last year; acknowledge, with thanks, the exertions made by them to collect the goods.

No. 6. 17th June 1672. Under orders of the Company, restoring to Council in his former place Mr. Edward Herrys.

No. 7. 27th June 1672. Mr. Herrys claiming a higher place in Councel than that given him by the Agent and Council, and producing a letter from Sir Andrew Riccard, Governor of the E. I. Company, in support of his claim, resolve not to alter our former decision for reasons stated, and to submit the matter for orders to the home authorities.

No. 8. The extract from Sir A. Riccard's letter, and that of Mr. Herrys submitting it, and claiming the higher position.

No. 9. 17th July 1672. Recording the opinion of the Agent and Councel, and of certain Military men and Senior Merchants, on the steps to be taken in defence of the Fort and Town, in consequence of the French having taken St. Thoma.

"Less than 300 Europeans could not suffice for the well keeping of this garrison, which, indeed, would require 4 or 500."

No. 10. 10th September 1672. Resolve to order 700 Candies of saltpetre to be provided at Masulipatam for transmission to England.

No. 11. 5th Oct. 1672. The Masulipatam authorities having reported their inability to provide more than half that quantity, resolved to call on the Company's merchant, Cassa Verona and Co., to provide 400 Candys here, and they have undertaken to supply 200 Candys at Pagodas 6½ per Candy.

No. 12. 20th October 1672. For reasons assigned, resolve to send privately "Piscashes" of different amounts to "the Commanders and Aveldars in the Moor's camp before St. Thoma," hoping thereby to put an end to the "many troubles they daily cause us, and the falsityes they report to His Excellency the Nabob, to provoke him against the Honorable Company.

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Resolving to let Cassa Verona have certain Europe goods, out of the stock, at prices named. No. 13. 10.h Jan. 1672 73.

Resolving that the usual "Piscashes" be given to the General, Aveldars, and Chief Bramineys of the camp and country, who, by order of His Excellency the Nabob Cawn Cawna, are about to visit the Agent "and make friends." The presents to consist of scarlet broad cloth, looking-glasses, sandall, and such like, and the expense of the whole is recorded in a note to have been Pagodas 362-17-2. No. 14. 15th May 1673.

Ordering Mr. E. Herrys as Purser to collect and sell "in publick outcry" the property of Mr. Lawrence Saweer, Factor, deceased in Fort St. George the 29th current, and to administer the estate. No. 15. 31st May 1673.

The fleet under Van Goence of the Dutch, "our enemies at Polliacatta," being now very weak and undermanned, and the state of the country very disturbed, "the Tagliars and Watchmen being up in arms," resolve to send orders to Masulipatam to send the Honorable Company's treasure to us by sea, and not by land. It can lie safely in these roads, as we can now bring 70 guns, "from demi-cannon to saker," to bear upon the anchorage.* No. 167. 4th July 1673.

Further resolutions to same effect, the want of money here for the investment being great. No. 17. 7th July 1673.

Recording how Cassa Verona was persuaded to take off certain Europe goods from the Company's stock, to be paid for in Calicoes for the next ships. No. 18. 28th Augt. 1673.

Orders given to Cassa Verona to distribute Pagodas 183 in certain sums to— No. 19. 1st Augt. 1673.

Trimbuck Bussora, the More's general.

To Bussora's Bramminey, whom he kept here to inform him of what passed; and

To the Tappa Naigue, who befriends us in sending the Honorable Company's packets to Golcondah by the Kings post peons, in order to facilitate the business of our "Honorable employers," and to prevent

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* The name "Paltamar" used in this consultation for a native vessel on this coast, now confined to the west coast.

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many troubles and disturbances which we must otherwise expect from them.

No. 20. 9th Augt. 1673.

Ordering Pagodas 50 gratuity among the crews of the ships, who saluted our Agent on his going on board the ship *London* for an interview with Mons. Baron, the French Directour Generall, who was come from the Vice Roy, Mons. Dela Hay, to borrow money it seems, "but by the Agent civilly excused."

No. 21. 20th Sept. 1673.

Resolve to send to Masulipatam for 5 out of the 7 chests of pieces of eight, which we need here. They to be delivered there with all secrecy to Cassa Verona's servants who go for them, and to be made over here to Mr. Christopher Hatton to be converted into Pagodas.

No. 22. 29th Sept. 1673.

Confirming the acceptance by the Bay Government of a bill for Rupees 20,000, drawn on them by Mr. Mohun, the Chief at Masulipatam.

No. 23. 11th Oct. 1673.

Conferring a gratuity on the daughter of one Nicolo Gomes, a Captain of the "Auxiliaries," who, when on duty "in regard of some apprehensions from the Dutch and Mores," was shot dead in the night by the centinell at the Choultry Gate.

No. 24. 30th Oct. 1673.

Rickloft Van Goence (the Dutch Admiral) having departed with the greater part of his sea and land forces, resolve to reduce the number of "peons" to 350, until the time of his return draws near, in order to reduce the expenditure.

No. 25. 2nd Feb. 1673

Under present circumstances, having many advertisements of the Dutch their will intentions towards us, likewise the disgust of the French in St. Thoma at our not answering their expectations, so that which way soever the seige succeeds we are not without danger, the whole interests of our Honorable employers as well as the lives of all their people and servants being at stake, resolve that "there is an absolute necessity to go on fortifying this place in the best manner we can," our enemies being at sea and land within less than musket shot, and better fortified in their camp at Trivelicane than we are here, and Rickloft

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daily expected with a great fleat and land forces, so that we are left upon as continual duty as the French (at St. Thoma) are, but much worse provided, *they* having a well fortified place, and all clear about them, and 800 good Europeans in garrison; *we*, such thin low slight tottering walls as already advised the Honorable Company, pestered with a great town close to them, and not above Europeans in garrison; the rest Mistizos and Blacks, although may help to keep the watches, yet for service are but little to be relyed on.

For reasons detailed, resolve to suspend their judgment in the matter of the death of Rugo Podar, and to defer the examination into the other charges against Mr. Vincent, 2nd of the Bay Agency, until new orders from Home, or advices from the Bay shall reach. No. 26. 6th Feb. 1673 4

Resolved to be necessary for the safety of the place, under circumstances stated, 'the Dutch doing all that in them lyes to set the Mores against us,' to raise the number of Peons to 700 in all, and that as many as can be found "*in the woods*" of the "good Peons" lately disbanded by the French for want of provisions, be enlisted. No. 27. 12th Feb. 1673 4

Resolve to forward some clothes to "our countrymen who are kept prisoners on board two of the Dutch ships riding off St. Thoma, and this road," as we learn they were stripped of all they had by the enemy and have nothing to cover them "in this rayny and chill season." No. 28. 13th Feb. 1673 4

Having received an invitation from the "Cawn of Chengie" Nasir Mahmud Cawn, by letter and by his Egyb Hackim Ismael alias Manoel Olivera, to set up Factories and build Forts at or near Porto Novo, and at "Verdasur near Policherry," resolve to send a civil answer and a present by one of the Company's servants, with instructions to receive such terms as the Cawn may think fit to grant, and to survey and report on the places and rivers. No. 29. 20th Mar. 1673 4

The Cawn requests that if the places are approved, "an Englishman or two, with half a score Peons," may be sent to take possession and to set up the English Flag, and to hold it, freeing him from the importunities of the French and Dutch.*

* A disposition to abandon Fort Saint George altogether, on account of the inconvenient neighbourhood of the French and Dutch, is manifested in this consultation.

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No. 30. 26th M. 1674. Resolve to make a present to the Governors of Changulaput and Pallavaram, old friends of the Company, and now about to go to Golcondah, for the marriage of the former with the daughter of the King's "Mufti or Churchman" who has great influence with his Highness.

Note that the present we have received from them is more valuable than that proposed to be given, so the Company are gainers by the transaction. The difference must be made upon some future occasion.

No. 31. 31st May 1674. Under all the circumstances detailed resolve that we can no longer afford residence here to Mons. Peter Deltor, the French 2nd of Masulipatam, and the 3 other Frenchmen with him, the Dutch and Moores both requiring their removal, and the latter irritated by our delay, having on 23rd Instant, laid strict seige to this place (already blocked up this 22 months).

As they refuse to leave except for St. Thoma, whether the Dutch and Moores will not allow them to proceed, resolve to send them the following order to quit the place under the passports and escort we have obtained for them (to Viziapore).

No. 32. 31st May 1674. "An order for Mons. Deltor and other 3 Frenchmen to depart this Fort and Town of Chinnapatnam, viz., to Monsieur Peter Deltor, second for affairs of the Royal Company of France at Metchlipatam, and the 3 other Frenchmen landed here from a board the Danish ship" "Sea-horse" from Bantam.

No. 33. 12th June 1674. Protest of Mons. Deltor against the above proceeding, as subject of the King of France (friend and ally of the Crown of England) and sent into this place of Madras by Mons. de la Haye, Lieutenant General of his armies.

No. 34. 31st May 1674. Bestow a gratuity of Pags. 25 each on Mr. Hugh and Wm. Dixon, the Chief gunners of the Fort and outworks, in acknowledgement of their very good service during the past 2 years, and resolve to recommend them to the Honorable Company for further encouragement.

No. 35. 14th Aug. 1674. Mr. John Crandon, under circumstances detailed, is dismissed the service, and allowed 14 days for his preparations to leave Fort St. George. Curious details of the scene in Council he "boldly denying what he was charged with, and vowing it to be false, until the Agent laying his very words before him, it pleased God that he had not the power to deny

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it any longer, but confessed the whole matter to be true. The which in testimony of the truth and for the satisfaction of our Honorable employers we have all witnessed hereby with our own hands."

Some miscellaneous orders passed. The rate of exchange for "Ryalls of $\frac{8}{8}$" fixed at two for a Pagoda. John Nicks preferred to the place of Secretary. No. 36. 22nd Sept. 1674.

Records the results of a conference with Cassa Verona and the Chief Merchants of Madras, regarding the price to be paid for the cloths supplied in 1672, and for the current years investment. No. 37. 29th Sept. 1674.

On mature consideration, resolve to let the ship "Loyal Merchant" remain in this Road during this foul weather season, "in regard of the goodness of the ground, as of the freedom for a ship to come to make sail in most winds," in preference to sending her to the Bay, or to keep at sea til the latter end of November. This decision is influenced "by the little experience our people in general have of the Pegu and Arracan coasts, and bad report thereof." No. 38. 6th Oct. 1674.

A letter to Captain R. Martin (of the "Loyal Merchant") in reply to one from him dated 7th Instant (not recorded,) warning him of the danger of being driven to leeward of his Port by wind and current in case foul weather should compel him to put off to sea, leaving the question of going to sea or staying in the roads to him to decide. No. 39. 8th Oct. 1674.

"The two Dutch ships which perished in the last storm the 22nd April, were as well fitted with ground tackle as ships could be, which trusting unto, and coming to anchor in 14 fathom water when they might have got off to sea, the Vice Admiral's cables broke all but the sheet cable, and that came home, and she went ashore with that after her; the Admiral foundered at anchor, her gun deck, between the weight of her guns and of the water breaking in, giving way, which may serve you for advice that if you do resolve to put to sea, you do it in time, the stormes usually beginning faire enough as that did, but then coming about to the Eastward."

Record the result of a conference with Cassa Verona and the other Company's Merchants, regarding Europe stock to be taken by them, and supplies for the investment to be furnished by them. The market is overstocked with Broad cloth, the Dutch having captured a quantity No. 40. 20th Oct. 1674.

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intended for Surat by the 3 ships of last year, and sold it at much lower prices than we can afford to do.

No. 41. 14th Oct. 1674. Authorising the Masulipatam factory authorities to present the annual "Piscash" to the great Governor Mirza Ibrahim, if no abatement can be had, rather than risk a repetition of such insult and extortions as ensued on the like occasion in 1672.

Their proposal for renewing their Phirmaund by means of Mr. Mingham, and the disposal of Mr. Mainwaring's charges against Mr. Mohun, must wait further consideration.

No. 42. 20th Nov. 1674. Fifty Pagodas gratuity to John Thomas ordered, for good progress in the Gentu tongue, both speaking and writing.

Arrears of pay, &c., due to the late Mr. Samuel Tutching, to be paid to his widow.

The balance of Pagodas 36, due to Mr. Elihu Yale for expenses incurred in his late mission to the Cawn of Chengy, to be paid to him.

No. 43. 21st Nov. 1674. Mr. William Mingham authorised to proceed with his negociations for the renewal of the Phirmaund for Masulipatam, and our "Egyb" Veamcataputty is to assist him, as his separate proceedings have not advanced far, owing to the absence from Golconda of "Maddana, the great Brahmin."

No. 44. 11th Dec 1674. The Agent and Council clear themselves by an oath of Mr. Mainwaring's charge against them of having disclosed to Mr. Mohun the particulars of the charges against him.

No. 45. 10th Jan. 1674 5 "John Lawrence, a More turned Xtian Protestant, receiving monthly pay from the Company, and marryed to a Xtian woman, having taken money of a More of Chengy on promise to give his daughter by her to wife, the said daughter withdrew herself lately to avoid it, upon which the said More minding to prosecute his contract, it was thought fitting to secure the said John Lawrence, that he might be forthcoming to answer for it and free the Hon. Company from any trouble which might ensue thereupon, which was accordingly put in execution this day."

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Records the administration of an oath to two witnesses produced by Mr. Mainwaring to testify to the matters lately brought to notice by him. No. 46. 11th Jan. 1674/5.

Mr. M.'s letter announcing the arrival of the witnesses in question. No. 47.

Under circumstances detailed, renew their sanction for taking up on interest the money now requisite for the maintenance of the Masulipatam Factory. Mr. Mohun is contumacious. No. 48. 21st Jan. 1674/5.

Resolve to send up the Piscashes detailed to our Egyb Veancataputty for presentation to "the king and the great crown officers of this kingdom of Gulconda and Cornatte." Besides the king, the courtiers named are "Maddana, the great Bramany who is the great Mogumdar and the chiefest person in power next the king himself." "The Nabob or L. General" "The new Sirkeil or Lord Chancellour." "The chief Survey Visse or Comptrouler General." No. 49. 10th Feb. 1674/5. No. 50.

Is a cancelled Extract Minutes Consultation to the same effect as No. 48, but not so much in detail. No. 51. 28th Dec. 1674/5

Ordering payment to Mr. Mainwaring of his arrears of salary and compensation for allowances of which he was deprived by Mr. Mohun, and directing certain arrangements to be made in the Bay Agency for checking "the endless debates and mutual aspersions" that go on there. No. 52. 18th Feb. 1674/5

Resolved to send a message to Trivetour by Cassa Verona to the new Turafdar Lingapa Governor of the Ponemoly country, refusing to give the Piscash which he is trying to extort by means of a Phirmaund and Tashrif from his Highness to the Agent, which he has procured merely for this purpose of extortion, and which has succeeded with the Dutch at Paliacat, least we should make a precedent thereof, to the prejudice of the Hon. Company's Cowl and Phirmaund, which exempts us from having to do with any but the Dewan itself. Also to send to our Egyb at Court, to prevent misunderstanding resulting there from this conduct. No. 53. 16th and 17th March 1674/5

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No. 54. 7th May 1675. Resolving on several measures for the improvement and safety of the Town.

The "Paddy Bancksall" is to be repaired at the Company's expense, and the "imposition on paddy and rice brought into this Town" to be continued and collected for their account.

The street between the Middle and Choultry gates, which Sir E. Winter closed and appropriated to his own use, to be again thrown open to the public.

Regulations for Punch and victualling houses. No unmarried person, nor any that are out of the Honorable Company's service shall keep houses of entertainment, and only such as shall be permitted by the Governour; and no Souldier or any other be permitted to stay in the said victualling houses after the ringing of the bell for 8 of the clock in the evenings.

The jetty built by Mr. Jearsey into the river to be removed, and the doors he has through the defences from his house on the river side to be closed.

No. 55. 4th June 1675. On the advice of Mr. Thomas Rolt, chief in Persia, contained in his *recorded* letter from Gombroon, resolve to comply with the request contained in the *recorded* letter from "Hodge Mahmud servant unto Meirza Malick Cassumbeg Sobedar of Hughley and Balasore" regarding certain goods and horses of his master, and an advance of money for current expenses.

No. 56. 14th June 1675. For reasons stated resolve not to entrust Mr. Mohun any longer with any of the Company's estate for the investment. The Council one and all declare that they would not intrust him with any of their own private property, "the consequence is cleare enough."

No 57. 15th June 1675. For reasons stated resolve to suspend Mr. Mohun from his place of chief of the Factory at Masulipatam and Member of Council there, and to appoint Mr. Mainwaring in his stead.

No. 58. 16th June 1675. On mature re-consideration, re-affirm the resolutions of 14th and 15th Idem.

No. 59. 17th June 1674. Record the final instructions given to Mr. Mainwaring for his guidance on arriving at Masulipatam.

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Collections relating to the charges against Mr. Mohun, made by Mr. Mainwaring. — No. 60. 7th May 1675.

"Extracts of letters from Mr. Chris. Hatton concerning the business at Masulipatam." — No. 61.

"Memorials for the examination of the following persons" furnished by Mr. Mainwaring. — No. 62.

Recording a conference with Cassa Verona and the other merchants regarding the sale of English goods, and the supply of country goods for the investment. — No. 63. 30th June 1675.

Resolving to make certain arrangements for the dispatch of stock and money to Masulipatam, and recording a letter from Major W. Puckle approving of them. — No. 64. 7th July 1675.

Resolving to order the justices of the Choultrey to levy from the inhabitants of this place "without the wall" one hundred Pagodas towards the compensation to be awarded to Mr. T. Clarke for his houses pulled down in completing the fortifications near "Caldera point" in the time of danger, the Dutch being then hourly expected to assault on that very side as the fittest for their purpose; and a further sum of Pagodas 130, paid for them by Cassa Verona "for removing the sand from the sea side."* — No. 65. 28th Sept. 1675

Recording a letter from Mr. Herrys, Member of Council, (and chief ware-house-keeper apparently) complaining of the indifferent quality of the calicoes supplied for the investment, and the result of a conference with the Merchants on the subject, which is related at length. Gives a nominal list of 39 of these Chief Merchants (natives). — No. 66. 28th Sept. 1675.

"Resolved that from the great ditch between the Gentu Town and "the Potters Town, all along the River unto the winding of the River "to the Northward, no more buildings nor gardenings be permitted to — No. 67. 1st Oct. 1675.

* From No. 75, it appears that this levy was perforce abandoned.

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"be made, nor so far up from it to the Northward as may be "useful for the washers, to wash, dry, or whiten their calicoes on "occasion of troubles with the Mores or others, that being the only "part where we can protect them with the Fort ordnance." The said ground on the North side of the river to be cleared as rapidly as may be.

No. 68. 1st Novr. 1675.

In consequence of the increase of business at "the Choultry," and of the age of John de Sessia, the Notary, permit him to entertain an assistant at Pagoda 1 per mensem, for the present.

Resolve also to enlist 16 Soldiers to supply deficiencies, and to divide the garrison into 2 Companies without increase of Officers, but to make Ensign Bett("an old and deserving Officer, and a sufferer in the late troubles of Sir Edward Winter") a Lieutenant and to raise his pay to Fanams 300 per mensem.

No. 69. 25th Jan. 1675/6

A resolution to take up more Calicoes for the investment than ordered, and also some "Jambee pepper."

No. 70. 31st Jan. 1675/9

A further resolution to take some Bengal rice at ½ Rupee the Bengal maund of seventy-five pounds avoirdupoids, and certain rejected cloths, to fill up the ships.

No. 71. 9th Feb. 1675/6

Records the purchase of Long cloth to the value of Pagodas 7,000.

No. 72. 16th Feb. 1675/6

Records the delivery of a message to Mr. Mohun at Mr. Jearsey's house of a message, inviting him to appear before the Council on his defence.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, THE 16*th February* 1675-7.

No. 73. 16th Feb. 1675/6

Papers delivered to the Agent and Councell, by Major William Puckle, the 15th current afternoon, and answered unto by them the same afternoon, and this morning.

AT FORT.

MEMO.—1. To see the answers to the papers left with Agent at my going to Metchlepatam.

(1.) These papers, viz., the errors and exceptions and Lawrence Saweer's papers are now delivered to him with the noats in margin.

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(2.) Order is now given for their appearance on Mr. Mohun's behalf, and Mr. Mainwaring to be hastened up to dispatch those on his, *alias* the Hon'ble Company's behalf.

2. To examine the persons present in the case of Mr. Mainwaring against Mr. Mohun-*Sic et contra*.

(3.) The Agent and Councell are commissioned to examine it themselves if he had any thing to object and after their diligence here, assays and advices home, and tryals there, they shall with the same readiness assist him also.

3. To appoint Commissioners to joyne with Mr. P. in the examination of abuses in the Mint.

(4.) The Agent and Councell have not been wanting to secure what they have met with in this nature, as per advices home.

4. In private Trade, &c.

(5.) The bookes are free for him to peruse which can best inform him.

5. To give account of the Revenue of the Town, what it hath produced for seven years last past, how much it yeildeth at present, what improvements for the future.

(6.) The Choultry bookes will best inform this also, and the General bookes for the paddy ground rented at 40 pagodas per annum; ground rent not usuall in these parts, inhabitants being courted all the country over.

6. The particulars of houses and lands, libertys and privileges, &c., of the tennants renting the same; what charges are going or payable out of the same.

(7.) This is answered in its own paper.

7. That some thing may be ordered for settling &c. amongst the Commissioners at Metchlepatam.

(8.) Mr. Clavell is present, who will answer for himself.

8. To be resolved whether Mr. Clavell will administer oaths to witnesses to be produced that may possibly give evidence against himself.

(9.) The Agent and Councell would be very glad that any thing in this Fort and Factory could be better regulated than 'tis.

9. The charges of each Factory to be reduced to certainty as much as may be.

(Signed) WM. PUCKLE.

Proposalls to the Agent, &c., about the Factory of Metchlepatam.

(1.) The Hon'ble Company's express orders is for Commissioners, which how inconvenient soever, themselves must remedy, who no doubt will have due regard to what Major Puckle shall propose.

1. That there be a Chief, A second for Accounts, A third for Godowns, } and no more of Councell.
A Secretary,
2 Factors.

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A Steward,
3 Writers, each of the Councell to take charge of one,
A Physitain, rather than a Chyrurgeon,
A Minister.

(2.) This hath been long desired, and no way to remedy it but by discountenancing the transgressors at home.

2. That whatever differences shall arise between any of the Hon. Company's servants, relating either to the service or themselves, complaint shall be first made to the Chief and Councell. If it be not determined by them, or doth concern the Chief and Councell, that then it be stated and sent to the Agent and Councell, who, if upon hearing all persons concerned, cannot determine the same, that then they the Agent, &c., shall transmitt the whole matter with their proceeds and results to the Hon'ble Company.

But if the matter of complaint concerns the Agent and Councell at the Fort, then the complainant shall give a coppy of his charge to the Agent, &c., from whom if satisfaction be not given, the Agent, &c., shall by the same conveyance of the complaint to the Hon'ble Company send their answer.

It being experienced that the many years passing, whilst complaints sent directly to the Hon'ble Company without the knowledge of the Defendants are depending, doth so deeply impress upon them, that 'tis very hazardous whether the parties will ever become one peece againe, not only in their private

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capacities, but also in the Hon'ble Company's service.

(3.) The best remedy for this is to chuse well, and as for their authority 'twill never be abused in good hands.

3. That that tyrannicall practice that hath been used in the exercise of the authority of Chiefship, by commanding and requiring an interest in, and share of, the ship's goods and merchandize of the Hon'ble Company's servants and freemen upon his own terms and at his own will and pleasure, under the penalty of restraint of their ships, goods, and becoming obnoxious to his displeasure, and stopping the allowances of the Hon'ble Company, for candle, oyle, peon's wages, &c., may be provided against and kept in bounds or lymits of justice and equity. Herein they justify the heathens, whom in words they condemn. The instances given are, Mr. Jearsey in the case of Mr. Lock's ship, Mr. Mohun in the case of Mr. Fleetwood's ship and other persons. These practices hath occasioned some to apply to the Governour for relief and chosen rather to pay him *Juncan* than submit to the unreasonable demands aforesaid.

(4.) The Hon'ble Company recommend two things, seniority and meritt, but the former not to be put by without good cause.

4. That the order for succession be strictly observed, Chiefship being the hopes, aymes, and encourragement of all subordinate.

(5.) This were better addressed to our Employers who will not blame the Agent and Councell for being as cautious of stretching their orders as those who find fault are of ours.

5. That all advices and orders to and from the Agent, &c., or Chief, &c., be in full and plaine termes, not dubious, and uncertain to be understood which hath some time occasioned divisions amongst the

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Commissioners as to their opinions. One feare he should offend the Agent if not take the sence his way, other think should wrong the Company and all themselves.

(6.) The Factory of Metchlepatam being nearer to those parts can best tell what will serve as times require.

6. 11 Servants at Maddapollam, 1 at Verasheron, 2 at Pettipolly. } To keepe possession.

(Signed) Wm. PUCKLE.

(A.) These do appear in the general very worthy of the Hon'ble Company's approbation, but in some stricktness not so suitable to English constitutions——— their Indentures ——— the business they are sent out for which must be done; specially the 4th General head, and instance of Battavia; besides that a Garrison is a sorry schoole of morallity, and their authority (if they will use it) is in such things as much as ours.

(A.) Proposalls to the Agent, &c., about the young men in Metchlepatam.

Generall I.—Whereas each hath his peon and some more with their Rondells, that none be permitted but as at the Fort.

Generall II.—That some pecuniary mulct or fine be imposed or deducted out of their wages for misdemeanours.

1. Absence from public prayers without reasonable excuse to be allowed.
2. Going out of the Factory without leave.
3. Not attending the Writing office and despatching their appointments.
4. Being found in the Factory drunck, swearing, fighting, playing unlawfull games.
5. Being out of their chambers after ten of the clock at night.
6. Going to Punch or Rack houses without leave and warrantable occasion.
7. Drubbing any of the Company's peons or servants.

Generall III.—For learning the Portugall language.

That the Company pay a Tutor six months.

The Tutor to read to them one hower every day of the weeke.

The time to be after dinner, whilst they are together.

If any absent or neglect, to forfeit.

That account be kept of the forfeitures.

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That if they be not at six months' end perfect, then three months more to be allowed.

Wherein he that speakes not the language shall forfeit for every time he speakes English.

The forfeitures to goe towards payment of the Tutor, and what they fall short to make up amongst themselves.

The like for learning the Mores languages.

The account of forfeitures to be sent to the Company which will more affect than the loss of their money.

Generall IV.—In case they will not be conformed to rules, that they may be sent to the Fort and kept there.

The Dutch send all such young men as will not be regulated to Battavia, and make them serve for soldiers till their time expire.

Of reducing the charge to a certainty.

(*B.*) As to the reducing, as to the marryed, this is allready settled; and as to the unmarryed, the Hon'ble Company are positive for a generall table, being more orderly and less chargeable, and the Agent allready had a rebuke upon this score. Vide Generall letters, 13th March 1673-4, Sections 35th and 29th.

(*B.*) That each Counceller be at an allowance.

Also each young man.

That a table be kept for dynner and supper by the young men.

That a Steward be appointed to order their table, that it doth not exceed their allowance.

To have a cooke, and fyre and water allowed over and above.

(*C.*) A stock beforehand very advantageous, but hath been so often advised home that we suppose other reasons must counterpoyze.

(*C.*) That if the Hon'ble Company would continue the trade, that they would have a stock aforehand to be invested whilst the ships are absent. Cloth would be better and cheaper bought about 20 per cent., better drest and ordered for sale.

O. The merchants should not impose (as now they do) their cloth below the muster at so high rates, which the Company must comply withall or want goods.

Governours should be prevented in their mischievous practices in stopping goods, servants, &c., to

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force piscash, because they know the time of shipping will not permitt delayes.

(*D.*) As to Masters of ships this lyes not in our power to remedy, but is usually done by force of those in Government. As a late instance of Wm. Alley upon the ship *Indulgence* at Metchlepatam and other at Bantam.

And as to the ships, it is no less out of our power to exercise such severity over any but those whose misfortunes it were to be our countrymen, out of whose mouths to take the bread and give it unto strangers, would looke a little inhumanly, whiles the Dutch themselves who can, but will not; the Portuguez whom such injustice blasted; the Danes, Spanyards, French, Armeneans, Indostans, Bengalees, Visapores, Mores, Gentus and Malabars of this coast, Javas, Chineses, Mallayas, Syamers, &c., all drive those trades free and uncontroulled, as also Tonqueners, Cochinchers, &c. As to freemen the reason is much the same, besides that those who are in these seas are generally, either such as came out long before this Company began or who have served out their times or paid their fines. However, the Hon'ble Company may use their pleasure.

(*D.*) To prevent English ships and Masters from carrying the Mores and Gentus to trade in the South seas, &c., which gives them such insight into trade that in time they will spoyle the English.

That Company not permitt any freemen to abide unless in their service, or if they doe, they not to trade contrary to rules.

(Signed) W. PUCKLE.

MEMORANDUM for Major William Puckle, as follows:—

(1.) We have only to refer to the Fort Consultations, &c., advices at large, imparted to Major Puckle and sent home by the ship.

1. To gett the true prizes of all commodities which the Company deal in at the Fort, Metchlepatam, and the Bay, with their severall sorts and how distinguished, &c.

(2.) All the weights we use are the very weights of England which the Hon'ble Company very well knows who send them out themselves, the candy 500lbs., subtle; the maund 25lbs., the measure is the Company's own (*illegible*) of which 2 (coueds) are one yard and $\frac{1}{16}$ nearest as now shewed unto him.

2. To reduce the weights and measures at said places into English weights and measure, that it may by good demonstrations appeare here what proportion the said weights beareth with the English weights, and which hath been wrote for, but not sent as yet; particularly the *maund* at the Fort and Bay, and *seere* in silk, as also how many (*poone*) of cowries goe to a pound weight haverdupoiz English, &c.

(3.) At the Bay.

3. To enquire into the differences 'twixt Mr. Hall and the Fac-

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tors; but especially concerning the injuries done the Company,

(1.) Refer to the Fort General by these ships which Major Puckle hath seen; but the Agent wonders what aileth the Auditor to bring him in alone as if had never heard of the Consultation bookes.

by Sir W. Langhorne at the Fort, suffering Verona, &c., Brookers, to overrate the Company's callicos, &c.,

(2.) At Metchlepatam.

Mr. Mohun in trading with the Company's monys and taking up monys at interest, &c., on the Company's creddit if not in their names, for his own account for the driving on his own particular private trade,

(3.) At Metchlepatam.

Mr. Manwaring for wronging the Company in over-reckoning the packing charges at Metchlepatam and the Bay, and over-rating some of the Company's goods there, also for bringing to account severall great summs for charges at Ballasor, not allowed of by them at the Bay,

At the Bay.

Mr. Clavell (now Chief at the Bay) for over-rating the Company's goods 40 per cent., and great private trading, &c., and keeping the Generall books himself, contrary to the Company's order,

Mr. Read for over-rating some of the Company's goods, great private trading and swearing, &c.,

Mr. Nurse for the like, and drunkenness and vyolent assaulting of Mr. Hall, &c.

To the Partys concerned.

(7.) For this Factory we know but of one youth who is a little wild, but has not wanted due reproof (nor the souldiers correction) and we hope will not allwaies be ineffectuall.

7. And most of thom all for their drunkenness, debaucherry and profaneness.

These Mda. received from the Auditor.

(Signed) W. PUCKLE

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These proposalls aforesaid now delivered in by Major Wm. Puckle to the Agent and Councell and by them answered as in the margents.

(Signed) WM. LANGHORN,
" WALTER CLAVELL,
" J. HYMNERS,
" E. HERRYS,
" J. BRIDGER,
" TIM. WILKES,
" JACOB SMITH.

No. 74. 18th Feb. 1675/6

Records proceedings on Mr. Mohun's appearing before them with his witnesses.

A cancelled Draft proceedings on same subject follows.

No. 7.

Something by way of Query presented to the Agent and Councell of Fort St. George, at a Consultation held there the 29th February 1675-6, for Resolution on behalf of the Hon'ble English East India Company.

Being present.
SIR WM. LANGHORN, *Governour.*
WALTER CLAVELL,
JOSEPH HYMNERS,
Major WM. PUCKLE,
EDWARD HERRYS,
JOHN BRIDGER,
TIM. WILKES,
JACOB SMITH.

(1.) The Agent himself has kept a Register of all ships coming and going, and yearly sent home to the Hon'ble Company.

The like very proper to be done in the Choultry, and shall accordingly be put in practice, though hitherto it has not been done, the Justices successively continuing the same method which they have found in use in their predecessors times.

1. Why there is no Register kept of the ships, boats, vessells, &c., that arrive in the road of Madrass, and the names of the Masters or Commanders, the place whence they come and whether they are outward bound.

(2.) Mr. Jearsey and his nephew John Jearsey who serves him and has paid his fine to the Hon'ble Company.

Tim. Sutton formerly Lieutenant, whose discharging has been advised to them.

Charles Ryley an old souldier here, but has laid down his arms and keepes a house of

2. What English that are not in the Hon'ble Company's service do live or have habitations in the English or Blacks Towns, how they are qualified, what trades do they

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entertainment (upon sufferance having many children bred up Protestants.)

Richard Monck, lately a prisoner with the Dutch, marryed here, has laid down arms being sickly, drives no trade that we know of.

John Augur, an antient man marryed to an English woman, keepes a house of entertainment upon sufferance, having been long a souldier and [illegible] ther way to live.

Booth Chanderton came out a souldier near two years since, and lately had leave to serve Mr. Herrys, but ready to take up arms again upon occasion.

(3.) The Portuguezes and Mestizas were invited hither by the several agents from our first settling here and some came with our people from Armagon, and encouraged and severall had money lent them to build upon the open sand under the protection of theGunns which by degrees hath been walled in, they doing the duty of trained bands in watching and warding in times of trouble upon the outworks. They have never paid any rent or acknowledgement, nor taken out any leases. However, if the Hon'ble Company thinks good to have us require it, upon their possitive order we must obey them, but we believe it will be the same thing as to drive them away, for in all these countrys here is no such practice. The Governour and Avaldars very sensible of the benefit of inhabitants, inviting all folks by favours and immunitys, and gladly giving ground for houses and gardens to any that will build or plant upon it.

As now in practice at St. Thoma, where to repopulate, they have promised three years exemption of Taxes, which drawes the people from hence againe as fast as they came.

And that the Hon'ble Company may the better judge by the experience of this their place, the Agent and Councell have been fain to lett fall the execution of their Consultation of 28th September last, for the levying of only pagodas 230 upon the whole out Town in compensation of Mr. Thomas Clarke's houses near the Caldera point pulled down and Verona's expense in clearing the sand from the sea-wall during the warr, which had scarce amounted to two fanams per house; and yet all the inhabitants, nay their own Merchants all but Cassa Verona, had shut up their shops and gathered up to the pagoda, and by intelligence their tribes in the country had stopped all provisions from coming to Town, themselves being ready to forsake the place if the Agent and Councell had not timely pacified them by desisting from the said leviation; they did not value the summe but the precedent.

In like manner was the king of Golconda himself served about that very time at his own city, upon the occasion of a tax imposed upon rice, and himself was fain send after them and appease them by fair words and good assurance for the future and with

drive, to what vallue, and what ships they are owners of.

3. Why are so many Portuguez permitted to dwell in the English Town and pay no rent, nor any acknowledgement for their houses, whilst many English are necessitated to take houses in the Black Town and pay for the same.

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considerable Tasheriffs to the chief of the Rice men.

Not unlike the passage in London with the markett folks some 14 years since, upon on Act of Parliament a little too uneasy for them.

And moreover how ready the Mores and Braminy Government now are to lay hold of such opportunitys to raise new pretences, the annexed relation of the terms we now stand on with them will suffice.

Pollepella Vengana pretending to sell the King's paddy here customs free at their own rates, as in their own Territories, and to reimpose an avaldar, saying, the King and Nabob who granted the cowl and phermaund are dead and gone, and this king not obliged; as if himself had not confirmed it and received the money.

The Dutch not being able to gett a cowl for Poliacat, do all they can to infringe ours.

(4.) The same answer as to the surveys may serve for the proposition nomber 4. The paddy ground payes rent pagodas 40 per annum, lett out to Cassa Verona at the rate it yeilded the three years last before it, and the Agent has severall times advertised the people who have gardened up and down the sands to take leases for their more quiet possession, but (saving six allready made to the English and others) they seeme to be rather willing to let them fall back to sand as they were, which would be of evill consequence to this place, being all on a loose sand where between the scorching reflex of the sunn and the flying of the sand, we should be scarce able to draw our breath, which was formerly the cause of great destempers, sickness, and mortallity, rendering the place very uncomfortable allmost unhabitable.

(5.) The Portuguez, &c., invited as they were, settled usefull and disarmed as the inhabitants are, and the souldier out of office, and so firme a peace as between our Princes, with so great a dependance as they have on us more then on all other Europe nations in India, we humbly conceive this may be suspended untill some just occasion of jealousies at home or here. Besides that the great number is not of any single nation but of Topasses, Mestizos, &c. Converts, and now many Natives of this place, having no other country but this.

And whiles the French have no settlement near hand, the keeping French Padrys here instead of Portugues, destroyes the encroaching growth of the Portugall interest, who used to entail Portugalism as well as Christianity on all their converts.

(6.) The English who are in the Gulconda, Visiapore's and Mohgul's services are severall, but generally dissolute, hard to reclaym and less worth it, except one Christopher Wilkins sent hence long since per order of the Agent, &c., then being along with the Ord-

4. Why there is no survey made and taken of both Towns with the lands belonging to them, and why those that have built upon the Hon'ble Company's ground do not pay any acknowledgement, not a peper corn, for the ground their houses stand upon, nor have Leases with Covenants to maintain, &c., and why no Register of the names of the tennants and inhabitants aforesaid.

5. Whether is it safe or convenient that considering about half the souldiers of the Fort are Portuguezes, and more than half the inhabitants of the new Town are Portuguezes, and they now have two churches nigh unto the Fort, where some thousands meet every weeke (besides French), that the said inhabitants should be permitted to dwell in said Town.

6. Whether any of the Hon'ble Company's servants be entered into the Mores service; how to gett them off.

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nance, which the Hon'ble Company was necessitated to lend the King of Gulconda, which C. W. is by report a very good man, and it were very desirable that he could gett free, to come and end his daies amongst his countrymen.

(7.) Here are no bad debts in neither of these two last Agencys, all that are upon account were made before that the Investments were undertaken by Timona and Verona in times of much less troubles then since have been, so the Hon'ble Company may observe the difference of dealing with their Merchants joyntly or severally.

It were requisite the Hon'ble Company would order the writing of these debts off by Account Current to profitt and loss, being wholly desperate.

7. Whether any bad debts, and what they are, and by whom.

As to the particulars relating to Mr. Clavell, the Agent and Councell doe humbly conceive.

Its further desired that you resolve—

(1.) That a Chief has authority by the Charter to administer an Oath in matters of abuses and injurys to the Hon'ble Company, as more at large in the said Charter.

1. Whether Mr. Clavell, Chief in the Bay, hath power to administer oaths.

(2.) As to the enordering the execution of the said authority he has the same order there that we have here, and as to what may depend on us, the Agent and Councell in their generall letter along with Major Puckle will confirm the Hon'ble Company's orders relating to his Commission, as amply and fully as shall be found propper for them to doe. The matters objected to Mr. Walter Clavell, as we have received them, we have, transmitted them to the Hon'ble Company, as they stand upon record in the Fort bookes; who having now appointed Major Puckle to goe down and examine them, the Agent and Councell doe neither take upon them to acquit or condemne, but wholly leave it to the Major's examination, whose Commission shall be amply confirmed in the Fort Generall along with him, not finding any thing therein of misusing their Cash or pressing danger requiring a more hasty proceeding.

2. If he hath, that he be thereon ordered not to neglect or refuse the same to all such as shall voluntarily offer themselves or be produced on behalf of the Hon'ble Company, wherein and how Mr. Clavell hath vindicated himself from those matters charged on him of arbitraryness in execution of his office, mentioned in Lib. Consultation and Lib. Letters India.

These querys presented to the Agent, &c.,

per Wm. PUCKLE.

Here follows the relation aforementioned concerning our business with the Mores—

Translate of the discourse the Muzumdar or the King's Controler of Armogon and the Governour of Checkracodys country privately acquainted Cassa Verona of what they lately heard Poddela Lingapa, the Great Governour of Ponemolys country, speaking one day since he came last from Gulconda to his great persons about him concerning his coming the first time to the said Government, of what he the said Lingapa had

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acquainted the King's great Bramany Pollepelly Yengana at Gulconda and his answer to him concerning the English and the Town of Chinnapatam.

That Poddela Lingapa when he came the first time to the Government of Ponemolys country, he went to visit the Dutch at Poliacat, who made him very wellcome, and give him a horse and other presents; that the like did him the Chief of Sadraspatam, who give him a gold chaine with some other presents; moreover, the people of this country according to their abillitys gave him mony with other presents; the said Poddela Lingapa acquainting Pollepelly Yengana of these things, he questioned, what the English had given him; thereupon P. Lingapa said that he carryed a Tasheriff to the English and they would not accept of it, neither did they invite him or desire to come to their Town, despising him; and that Cassa Verona having farmed some Towns, and finding the unkindness by the English, he put a stop to good part of his trade, and Towns; whereupon Verona himself came to him and giving him good words, likewise gave him a gold chaine vallued at Pagodas 400; and having mett with so much unkindness from the English he found small encourragement to goe to see them, but sent them their phirmaund by his people, which he intended to cary himself; they gave his said people some Broad cloth and Looking glasses, but nothing else; to which the said Pollepelly Yengana answered, that it was true the English are a scornfull people, and have the Government of a Town which produces great summs of mony; formerly the Nabob Necknam Cawn unadvisedly and foolishly let them have a Town that yearly yeilds severall thousand pagodas, for the rent of pagodas 1,200 per annum: and that he wondered the said Governour of Ponnemoly would suffer the English to have the said Town on that score, and that he did not keep an Avaldar there: to which the said Lingapa said, the English would not be kept under by him, for if he send any of the Divan's corne to Chinnapatam, they make it pay custom: to which the said Yengana replyed, that the cowle the said Necknam Cawn gave and the late king's confirmation to it, ended with them; and that to-morrow he would goe to the king and prevaile with him to send a Persian to be over Chinnapatam; who accordingly went, acquainting him of the abovementioned particulars, and that unless he send an Avaldar to Chinnapatam, business there would goe on but badly: to which the king answered, that now he was going towards Metchlepatam and that at his return he would consider of it. And the great persons that were then present with the king said, that since St. Thomâ was disinhabited, Chinnapatam is much inlarged, and that there was much

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trading there; that it was much before Poliacat, and that the king would do well to take some course or other concerning it.

These proposalls or queres aforesaid were delivered in by Major Wm. Puckle to the Agent and Councell, and by them answered as in margent.

(Signed) WM. LANGHORN,
,, WALTER CLAVELL,
,, J. HYMNERS,
,, E. HERRYS,
,, J. BRIDGER,
,, TIM. WILKES,
,, J. SMITH.

JOHN NICKS,
Secretary.

Recording a proposal by Major Puckle for certain improvements in the *arrangement* of the garrison, and the Councell's concurrence therein; also some other miscellaneous orders, including the purchase of a new Bell for the Fort, weighing 386 pounds, and costing Pagodas 70. No. 76. 3rd Mar. 1675/6

Records how Edward Herrys, Councellor, and Nathaniel Keeble, Jeweller, "came to blows" in the Council chamber, "upon some provocative words from the said Nathaniel to Edward Herrys concerning his wife," and were parted by the Governor and Council; how N. K. "having his handkercher blooded from his nose in his hand" vowed to have revenge for that blood though he were hanged for it, whereupon E. H. swore the peace against him, and N. K. was ordered to be confined to his chamber 'til he furnished security to keep the peace. No. 77. 5th June 1676.

Records how Nathaniel Keeble broke his arrest, leapt down the Fort walls, was re-captured by reason of his spraining his leg, and ordered to be confined in the "cock house" until the ships return, and then to be sent in them to England. No. 78. 6th June 1676.

Records how upon the humble submission of Nathaniel Keeble and his promises of amendment, the Government forgave him. No. 79. 7th June 1676.

Order payment to Captain Oneal of the balance due for certain armes bought by him for the Fort's use during the war, of Captain George Erwin. No. 79. B. 10th June 1676.

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No. 80. 21st July 1676. About the sale of stock to the Merchants, and arrangement for the next investment.

To this is annexed copy of translation of the Merchants Contract, in which stress is laid upon "the good repute of the English nation keeping their words to all persons," and the Government counterpart. *Curious.*

Note.—This the first paper signed by Mr. Streynsham Master, who had come out from England as 2nd in Council and to succeed as Governor.

No. 80. B. 1st Aug. 1676. Transfer certain stock to the Bay.

No. 81. 14th Sep. 1676. Regarding the quality of the cloth supplied for the investment, and the difficulty of improving it. Record a letter on the subject from Mr. Herrys, Councellor and Ware-house-keeper.

No. 82. 14th Sep. 1676. Recording the examination of Cassa Verona in reference to a charge against the Agent of receiving annually a sum of Pagodas 20,000 from him, in consideration of undue advantages afforded him by the Agent in reference to the Company's trade. The charge is entirely denied both by the Agent (Sir W. Langhorne), and by C. Verona whose address to the Government indignantly denying it is recorded.

No. 83. 16th Sep. 1676. Regarding the protest of the Captain of the ship "Mary" to Government for non-compliance with the charter party, in regard to providing him with Cargo for Ballast.

No. 84. 1st Dec. 1676. Resolve so far to comply with the King of Golcondah's request for 1,000 yards of Broad Cloth for a tent as to send him 600 yards, lest the trade in Calicoes be interdicted as that in Corn and Paddy has been for some months.

Also that the Pagodas 120 disbursed in November and December 1674 by Vencataputty for the Phirmaunds then taken out for Masulipatam country and generally for the whole Kingdom, be re-imbursed to him.

Also that "on the earnest request of the Nabob Meirza Mahmud Hibrahim, which from such are commands, the Pagodas 1,200, the town rent due 1st June next 1677" be sent up to him at Golcondah at once, and that his protection be solicited.

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Authorising the Warehouse-keeper to receive Calicoes which are inferior to the Company's standard, as no better can be obtained. No. 85. 1st Dec. 1676.

In consideration of the hostility and attempted extortion of Podala Lingapa whose power is now greatly increased throughout the country from Armagon to Visapour, resolve to raise an additional force of 100 Souldiers, and 150 Peons, with all speed, to reinforce the guards and to collect provisions, and to order Paddy, Corn, and Fuel to the value of Pagodas 1,000 from Masulipatam by Sea. No. 86. 20th Dec. 1676.

Allude to the treachery of the Bramany Government of Madana and his complices.

Regarding certain presents to be made "to Podala Lingapa and the Avaldars, and Braminys accompanying him on his visit to the Governor" in exchange for *his* presents, which being new and valuable are sold to Cassa Verona. No. 87. 13th Jan. 1676/7

Directing John Nicks, the Secretary, to take charge of the duplicates of the papers of Major W. Puckle deceased, and that Mr. John Bridger, purser, receive charge of the estate of Wm. Calloway deceased. No. 88. 20th Jan. 1676/7

Resolving to order a further supply of certain kinds of cloth for the investment, and to buy 82 candys of pepper, at Pags. 18 per candy. No 89. 22d Feb. 1676/7

To meet sundry difficulties now threatening and extortions apprehended, resolve to order the Chief (Mr. Walter Clavel) and Council at the Bay to take immediate steps to obtain an effectual Phirmaund from "the Moghul." Mr. Master's proceedings at the Bay to be upheld. No. 90. 3d Feb. 1676/7

Orders to be sent to Mr. Chris. Hatton, now Chief at Maddapollam, and others, to enquire into Mr. Chamberlaine's charges against Mr. Mainwaring, and the latter's counter charges. No. 91. 10th Feb. 1676/7

For reasons recorded resolve to allow as follows, to the married persons in the Hon'ble Company's service, from 1st current. No. 92. 12th Feb. 1676/7

2nd and 3rd in Council each Pagodas 10 per mensem, for diet.

Do. 4 house rent.

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The rest of Council...	Pags.	8	per mensem,	for diet.
Do.	,,	3	,,	house rent.
The Surgeon and married Factors	,,	4	,,	diet.
Do.	,,	2	,,	house rent.

And washing—water—and barber—to be allowed all, whether in or below Councel. Also a weighing house and standard scales to be established at the Choultry.

No. 93. 15th Feb. 1676/7 — Record transactions with Cassa Verona and the other merchants.

No. 94. 17th Feb. 1676/7 — Authorising payment of arrears due to Mr. R. Mohun to the date of his discharge from the Company's service.

No. 95. 9th Mar. 1676/7 — Resolving to seize the late Mr. R. Fleetwood's ship "Recovery" as security for his debt to the Hon'ble Compy. lest his "Mores creditors" seize her.

The order to do so is recorded, addressed "to Captain Philip Oneal, and in his absence to Corporal Peter Woodward."

No. 96. 9th May 1677. — Resolving to make certain preparations for defence in consequence of the near approach of "Sevagee (or be it his son) now in the service of the King of Golcondah and on his march to fall upon Chengy with an Army of 20,000 Horse and 40,000 Foot."

"Mem: Sevagee came with his Army to Peddapollam, within 2 leagues and a half Gentoo of this place, and made a halt there for some time."

No. 97. 14th May 1677. — Recording compliance with a request from Sevajee for certain "cordial stones and counter poisons" and a list of those sent.

No. 98. 19th May 1677. — Order payment of wages of the Surgeons of the Fort, Messr: John Waldo and Bazaliel Sherman, for the time occupied on their voyage from England to Madras.

Raise Mr. Thomas Clarke's salary by 3 Pagodas per mens: out of the Choultry income.

Resolve to proceed with the fences at the Fishers point, the point Cavalier, and the Sea-gate battery, against the incroachment of the sea.

"Memo: that in yeares 1672-73-74, the Sea was at such distance "from St. Thomas' and the Fisher's points that we were fain to keep "Staccados of Toddy trees between said points and the Sea-gate, No.

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two hundred and fifty trees at the former, and No. one hundred "and fifty odd at the latter to command the passage, having way "enough besides."

Mr. Thomas Clarke's petition, asking for some advancement. No. 98. B.

A further supply of "cordials and counter poisons" sent to Sevagee in compliance with the request contained in his letter from "Raja Vealour." No. 99. 18th June 1677.

The Councel solemnly refuse to be individually responsible for the arrangements made in Council pursuant to the Company's orders. *Curious.* No. 100. 2nd June 1677.

Making certain arrangements, necessary from the dissensions at Masulipatam. No. 101. 17th July 1677.

For politic reasons recorded, resolve to order payment to be made to "Aga Gilloll, Governor of Metchlipatam," of his claim of Pagodas 550, due to him by the late Mr. Fleetwood, out of the proceeds of the sale of the ship "Recovery." No. 102 4th August 1677.

Regarding the defences of the Town and the encroachment of the sea. *Curious.* No. 103. 13th August 1677.

Record transactions with Cassa Verona and the Merchants. No. 104. 21st August 1677.

For reasons stated, connected with the near neighbourhood of Sevagee's army, and his request for Engineers (which was refused), resolve to take steps to repair and strengthen the fortifications and garrison, to conciliate the "Mobordnys Sandapa at Golconda," and to inform the Bantam Agency that we cannot, in our present difficult circumstances, aid them with English Souldiers. No. 105. 3rd Octr. 1677.

Resolving to make certain repairs to the House in the Fort, which is in a dangerous state of dis-repair, pending receipt of the Company's permission to pull it down and build a new one. No. 106. 1st Nov. 1677.

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No. 107. 19th Nov. 1677. 21st and 30th November.

Mr. Mohun being summoned before Councel, and questioned whether he desired to proceed with the charges brought by him and the late Major Puckle against sundry persons not named (but apparently including the Agent Sir W. Langhorn and others), and forwarded from England for enquiry, replied that he does not wish to proceed with them.

Sir W. Langhorn then called on the gentlemen of Councel to record their opinion of his conduct during his time of office, which they do—declaring their ignorance of his having abused his trust and belief in his integrity. *Curious.*

No. 108. 19th Dec. 1677.

Conclude the purchase of some calicoes. Fix Mr. V. Nurse's pay at £10 per annum. Resolve to purchase certain Law books of which a list is annexed, from Sir W. Langhorn who is near his embarquing.

No. 109. 21st Dec. 1677.

Resolve for reasons recorded to buy certain quantity of cloths to fill up the ships, and to send a "Canacoply" on a Cattamaran to aid the Pilot of the Honorable Company's sloop "Lily" "put to leeward to Porto Novo."

No. 110. 10th Jan. 1677 8

Mr. Herrys being about to go home, Mr. Bridger to take charge of the warehouse from him, and to make over his own office of Purser to Mr. Smith.

For reasons stated, resolve to increase the stock of gunpowder.

12th do.

Also to raise the rates of hire of the "Mesullas" boatmen called "Macquans." They not being satisfied with the increase, run away, carrying their oars with them. Cassa Verona is sent after them to pursuade them to return with higher offers of pay, which they accept.

No. 111. 26th Jan. 1677.

Record the unanimous opinion of the Councel that the ship "Unity" with her cargo of Bantam goods, which are unsaleable here, be sent to Persia.*

No. 112.

"By order of the Hon'ble Sir Wm. Langhorn, Barronett, Governour and Agent in Fort St. George.

In obedience to my Hon'ble Employer's orders, and out of that care I ought to take of the people committed to my charge.

It is enordered and declared, that for prevention of disorders and

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* Here end the "Consultations" in this volume. The remaining contents are miscellaneous papers.

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for the preservation of the Hon'ble Company's Servants and Souldiers of the Garrison from distempers and diseases frequently caused thereby, and by the unwholesome liquor called Parrier arrack.

That from this day forward, no person whatsoever dwelling within the priviledges of the Towne, who doth sell any of the sort of arrack made here or hereabouts, shall be permitted to sell or give entertainment to any of the Hon'ble Company's souldiers or servants.

And that all persons keeping public houses of entertainment, be prohibited after this day from drawing liquor for any person, after the usuell ringing of the bell at eight of the clock at night; but shall desire all persons then in their houses to retire to their own lodgings and suffer them to tarry there no longer. And if any persons shall be found contemners of these orders, they shall not for the future be permitted to keep houses of entertainment.

And for further prevention of all disorders and excesses and impoverishing the souldiers of the Garrison and others in the Hon'ble Company's servise, by encouraging them to the unthinking way of spending their wages in such disorderly manner upon creditt, faster than it comes in, to the ruine both of their purses and their healths and undervaluing of the punctual and bounteous pay of the Hon'ble Company's, which to all sober and discreet persons is not only sufficient for maintainance, but with any industry and beginning of their owne, enough to get aforehand in the world.

It is likewise enordered and declared hereby, that no Victualler, Punch-house or other house of Entertainment, shall be permitted to make stoppage at the pay day of their wages or any part thereof, saveing only for their dyet; and accordingly order is given to the Purser to this effect, whereof all persons concerned are to take notice.

DATED IN FORT ST. GEORGE, W. LANGHORN."
the 21*st of February* 1671-2.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *the* 18*th August* 1672.

BY ORDERS of the Hon'ble Sir Wm. Langhorn, Barronett, Governour and Agent for Affairs of the Hon'ble English East India Company in Fort St. George, for the receiving (*sic*) of the antient orders conserning the marketts in Chinnapatnam; as they were observed from the beginning. No. 113.

In Paddy Bancksall, the former allowance was—custome for the Gentu pagoda, for every heape of paddy, one measure; for Peddinagg

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the watchman, on every greate ox-loade of paddy, ¾ measure; for small ox-loade, ½ measure; for one right-hand-side girle, for every heape of paddy, 2 handfull; for the measurer, every pagoda, ½ measure; at this rate was the former allowance: and if any offers to take more than this allowance, or make any other allowance than this, their penalty shall be 12 pagodas to the Hon'ble Company, and they shall be punished at the Chowtry besides.

The former allowance in the Chowtry for severall sorts of gram and for oyle-seeds was—for the Gentu pagoda, one handfull every sacc; for Peddinagg the watchman, two handfull every sacc; for one right-hand-side girle, one handfull every sacc; for the measurer, one handfull every sacc: and if any offer to take any more than this allowance, their penalty shall be 12 pagodas to the Hon'ble Company, and they shall be punished at the Chowtry besides.

The allowance of cowdunge and wood was—for every baskett of cowdunge, 2 cakes for the Gentu pagoda; for Peddinagg the watchman, of every baskett of cowdunge, 5 cakes: and if any offer to take more than this allowance, or make any other than this allowance, their penalty shall be 12 pagodas to the Hon'ble Company, and they shall be punished at the Chowtry besides.

The allowance of seaffish was—for every great nett, 5 ffish to the Hon'ble Company; and to Peddinagg the watchman, 10 ffish: and on the ffish that they catch with a hooke, one ffish for the Company and one for Peddinagg the watchman. To the washerman, barber, gravemaker, and severall other workmen, they are to give what they please: and if any one offers to take more than this allowance, or make any other allowance, their penalty shall be 12 pagodas to the Hon'ble Company, and they shall be punished at the Choultry besides.

Copied from the originall and examined by me.

WILLIAM RIVETT.

No. 114. ORDERS prescribed by the Hon'ble Sir] Wm. Langhorn, Barronett, Governour of Fort St. George, Maddrassapatam, Coast of Cormandell and Bay of Bengall, for Affayrs of the Hon'ble English East India Company, &c.

1. If any that is on the watch or guard shall presume to lye off and not aske leave, he shall, if he be an Officer, for every such offence pay half a rial of eight; and a Private souldier shall stand one whole day's sentinell in armes.

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2. That Officer that shall conceal any sentinell that doth sleepe in the time of duty, shall be turned out of his office and remaine a Private souldier.

3. The same punishment to those that give the word to any but to them that it doth belonge.

4. If any two or more persons shall dare go into the field to decide a quarrell between them by the sworde or fire armes, thereby contemning the course of justice, they shall for the same offence endure two months' Imprisonment, only with rice and water: but if the party challenged shall make knowne the challenge unto the Officer, and appeale to him for justice, the doome shall be inflicted on the challenger only: the like penalty shall be inflicted on all irregular persons who shall make opposition or resistance against those that shall be commanded to bring them into the Fort.

5. Whosoever after having received merited punishment, shall disarme themselves and deny to execute the duty of a Souldier any longer, as divers formerly have done, such one shall be drawne to the head of the troopes, and have his armes taken away from him by a cooley, and in exchange, have delivered him a spade or the like instrument, with which he shall work for his victuals; and his wages being suspended, he shall be sent home in the first ship as a delinquent, if the Commander's discretion admits not his submission and sorrow for his fault.

6. If any in the Garrison shall resist or affront his Officer upon the Corps de Guarde, or sleepe being sentinell, therebye to endanger all our welfares, he shall for so great an offence be punished by standing three whole days, as according to former custome, sentinell in armes for the first time from the date; but offending againe, for every such offence shall ride the horse three days, each day three hours, and be confined a month with no other allowance than water and rice.

7. It is likewise ordered, that both the Officers and Souldiers in the Fort, shall on every Sabbath day, and on every day when they exercise, weare English apparell: in respect the garb is most becoming as souldiers and correspondent to their profession: on penalty of forfiting one month's allowance on the Officer's part, and half a month's allowance on the Private souldier's part.

8. Whosoever he be that shall attempt to get over the walls of the Fort upon any pretence whatsoever, shall for so hainous and grievous an offence be kept in Irons till the shipps arrival, and then his wages being suspended, be sent home for England, there to receive condigne punishment.

9. If any Private souldier shall interpose himself whilst his Officer

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is correcting any other for his misdemeanours, either by unfitting words or actions, thereby to stay the chastisement due unto the delinquent, he shall for the first fault, stand a whole day as usually accustomed in armes; but being found so to offend againe, for every time from the date after, shall ride the horse three houres. The like punishment to those that will not obey their Officers when they command them to pass upon their duty.

10. That when the Governour, &c., shall go on board, or abroade on horsebacke or in pallenkeen, it is thought fit, in respect of the small number of people, that not a man shall stir out of the Fort until the Governour returns home; upon penalty of half a riall of eight for the Merchant and Officer, and a daye's sentinell in armes to the Private souldier.

11. We doe expressly forbid all swaring, cursing, banning, or blaspheming the sacred name of Almighty God; and whoso shall be found faulty therein, shall paye foure fannams each time; which course working no reformation in him, shall be sent for his country by the first shipp.

12. Wee moreover forbid any Factor, Writer, or Souldier, or any whomsoever under our command, to keep any woman for his beastly lust and carnal use; and if from henceforth any such shall be known to be in the Towne, the women to be turned out of Towne and whipt, and the man to receive condigne punishment for entertaining and keeping her company.

13. No souldier is to dispute or contradict any order or command that he shall receive from his superior Officer, upon forfiture of all his wages: unless it can be proved that the said order is absolutely destructive to the Civell government and saifty of the Company's Servants and Officers in this place.

14. No person of what quality soever within the Fort, being within call, shall after nine of the clocke at night pass the guard or sentinell without giving account to them about what he is goeing; which refusing to doe, shall be kept upon the guard till morning to answer his contempt before the Governor and Councell.

15. For the better maintaining of good order in this Garrison, if the Captain, the Leiftenant, or any other Officer shall heare or certainly be informed, if any under theire command gives his fellows the lye, whereby to breed occasion of quarrell, being a word of great contempt and indignity to the profession of a Souldier; we order such a one to be made fast to a gunn and there to receive Tenn blowes, with a small rattan or cane, well layd on by an Officer or either by him he gave the

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lye unto. But if the lye be given on the Corps de Guarde, to receive Twenty blowes; and if the Officer shall connive at, or not throughly execute the said punishment upon such an Offender, he shall have a whole month's wages deducted of his accompt for each time he so neglected this order, and for not executing the said penalty for such an offence. Nor shall any Officer for any offence, give any Souldier more than four or five strokes for the present; which if will not suffice, he is to be disarmed and committed to abide such dûe chastisement as the Chief officer, with the advice of the other Officers in due examination, shall see cause.

16. That the Governour be acquainted with the offence for which the punishment of the horse and such like graver punishments are appointed, before they are put in execution.

17. Whosoever of the Company's Servants or Souldiers shall be absent from prayers on the Sabbath day, or on the morning on Wensday, when not employed upon duty, shall for every such default on the Company's servant's part, forfeite halfe a ryall of eight; and on the Souldier's part, to stand halfe a daye's centinell in armes, according to former customes.

18. No person out of the Hon'ble Company's pay, to keep house of entertainment, nor any unmarryed persons. None to be permitted to stay in any entertaining houses after the eight of clocke bell in the evening, Lodgers excepted.

19. No entertainment on the Lord's day, to any but their owne dyeters. No gaming at cards or dice allowable in any entertaining house.

20. No one person to be allowed above half a pinte of rack or brandy, one quarte of wine; and a greater number pro rata. Penalty upon the house-keeper, one pagoda; upon the guests, twelve fannams each.

21. It is ordered and appointed, that all the fines or penaltys that are imposed and shall be received for all the Offences aforesaid, shall be kept in a box appointed for the purpose, for the use of the Poore, chiefly English, to be distributed according as the Governour and Councell shall direct.

22. If any souldier or souldiers in this our Garrison shall, either in their drinke or otherwise, offer any offence to any of the Natives or Towne inhabitance, either by striking, fighting, quarreling, or drawing of swordes, or the like unseemly misbehaviour towards any of the country people, wee order that all such irregular persons shall be brought to the Fort and there confined and examined, and shall then receive such punishments as may be equivalent to his or their offences,

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either by standing centinall in armes, or being made fast to the breech of a gunn, shall receive so many stripes as his Officers shall think fitt to appoint, not exceeding No. 10, unless the Governour be first made acquainted with it; or shall ride the horse so many houres, and so often as the Governour shall think meet to determine.

23. Whosoever shall take any thing perforce from any markit folke, pretending to have it at what price they please, shall pay double the vallue.

W. LANGHORN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Copied from the originall and examined by me,

WILLIAM RIVETT.

These orders were taken off the Corps du Guard, and new Orders put up by the Governour and Councell.

October 28th, 1678.

No. 115. Is a Duplicate of No. 112.
No. 116. Do. of No. 113.
No. 117. Do. of No. 114.

No. 118. Is an imperfect Index to the contents of the volume.

No. 119. 18th June 1676. Copy of Deed of sale by the Agent and Councell of one half of the ship "Recovery," belonging to the widow of the late Mr. R. Fleetwood, to Mr. W. Jearsey for Pags. 2,000, for debts due to the Company, as empowered to do by the said widow.

No. 120. 23rd March 1676. 7 "Mrs. Fleetwood's power of attorney to the Agent and Councell at Madrass, for sale of the ½ part of the ship "Recovery," and the house at "Nourassporam."

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Protest by Mr. Mohun against the Agent and Council of Fort Saint George "in the sum of £100,000, to be paid unto the Hon. Company, as the laws of England shall determine and award" in relation to the expelling him from the Company's service without cause or authority, thereby causing great detriment to the Company's interests. — No. 121. 27th Jan. 1675/6

Certificate from the Commanders of the 5 ships loading in the roads for England, that they have never had just cause of complaint of want of despatch from this port. — No. 122. 27th Jan. 1675/6

Protest by Zachary Browne commanding the ship "Ann," on the part of her owners, against the Agent and Councell, for any damage or loss that may result to them from the latter's failure to provide the full amount of Cargo agreed in the charter party. — No. 12 28th Jan. 1675/6

Extract from a letter from Mr. Mainwaring and Mr. Chamberlaine, to the Government of Fort St. George, informing that some one (probably Mr. Mohun) is considerably indebted to the Company on balance of the cash account, "which we conceive he must have employed unto his particular use." — No. 124. 21st Jan. 1672.

Copy of attestation of Mr. R. Fleetwood regarding the charges against Mr. Mohun, tending to support them. — No. 125. 18th Jan. 167—

Interrogatories put to Mr. C. Hatton regarding the same charges. — No. 126. 15th May 1676.

Mr. Hatton's replies on oath to the above interrogatories. — No. 127. 15th May 1676.

Interrogatories for Mr. George Chamberlaine, and Henry Croone Colborne, on the same charges with marginal notes by them. — No. 128.

Mr. H. Colborne's answers on oath. — No. 129. 23rd May 1676.

Mr. G. Chamberlaine's answers on oath. — No. 130. 23rd May 1676.

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No. 131. 9th May 1675. Mr. Wm. Ayloffe's answers to questions relating to the charges against Mr. Mohun.

No. 132. Wm. Jearsey's demands from the Company, being his credit on balance of the books, and what seized by Mr. Mohun by pretence for the use and under the orders of the Company.

No. 133. *Petition of Mr. Thos. Clarke.*

To ye Hon'ble Sir Wm. Langhorn, Barronett, Agent and Governour in Councell, for Affairs of ye Hon'ble English East India Company in Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of Thos. Clarke.

SHEWETH.—That since ye late unhappy warr with ye arrivall of ye French to St. Thomé, occasioned both ye Dutch our enemies and Mores (not over-friendly, but for their own ends) to settle so near this place, thereby filling ye whole Town with reasonable apprehensions of danger, if not prevented by your wisdomes, and seeing your Worship so well applyed ye remedy, by clearing ye passage surrounding ye Caldera point, clogged up with ye too neare approach of houses, among which was one belonging to your Petitioner, built thirty-foure yeares since, when neither bulwarks nor scarce a house of noate appeared, becoming ye first Inhabitant through ye invitation of ye then Agent, who removed about that time from Armogon, do presume to hope being strongly led thereto by a promise from your Worship that I should be ye first person satisfied, since I have so sedulously and willingly obeyed your Worship's command in putting it downe without consulting what a great loss and inconvenience I must unavoidably suffer by such a deprivation, being reduced to very slender accommodation, since I need not mention to your Worship how impossible it was for my ancestors to imagine when first 'twas built, that it could be any waies offensive to ye Garrison, having allready declared no workes were then begun nor that they had the Agent's permission, he having invited my said ancestors to ye place, but leave all to your wise consideration, which, as I with confidence trust, will be sensible of my great suffering; so shall patiently wayt the effects of your goodness and justice, which I doubt not but will oblige your petitioner ever to pray for your prosperity, and be ever ready to express himself.

Hon'ble Sir, &c., Councell,

Your most obliged and humble servant.

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PUBLIC CONSULTATION.

SECOND VOLUME.

FROM JANUARY 1677-8, TO JANUARY 1678.*

Sir W. Langhorn's and Mr. Herrys' departure for England recorded. No. 1.

Serjeant Waterhouse and Corporal Short are on their appeal sent to England for trial, on the charge of causing the death of private Thomas Savage, by tying him "neck and heels" in the guard room as a punishment for abusing the Serjeant. 27th January 1677-8.

The proceedings on the Inquest or Police enquiry, and warrant to the Captain of the ship, George Erwin of the "New London," are recorded. No. 2.

Lists of the passengers to England in the "Bengal Merchant," "Cæsar," and "New London," are recorded.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, JANUARY 1677-8.

THURSDAY THE 31ST.—AT A CONSULTATION.

Present.

STREYNSHAM MASTER, Esq., *Agent and Governour.*

Mr. JOSEPH HYMNERS,	Mr. JOHN BRIDGER,
Mr. TIMOTHY WILKES,	Mr. JACOB SMITH.

For regulating the Hon'ble Company's Affaires for the better carrying on the same, it is ordered and directed as followeth :— No. 3. 31st January.

1. That the printed directions made by the Court of Committee in London, the 18th December 1667, for the Christian and sober comportment of all the Hon'ble Company's Servants, be hung up in the Chappell and dining roome, to be observed accordingly.

2. That the Councell do meet to consult of the Hon'ble Company's

* This volume commences with an Index to its Contents.

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Affaires every Monday and Thursday, and oftener as business shall require, and this entry is to be taken by all the Councell as a due summons; yet the Secretary is hereby ordered himself in person, or by one of the Factors or Writers under him, to summon all the Members of the Councell every Monday and Thursday, about 8 o'clock in the morning; and every time any one of the Councell shall be absent, the Secretary is hereby required to enter at the beginning of such Consultation, these words:—"The whole Councell being duly summoned."

3. For all monys to be paid out of cash, that the second or Book-keeper, with the Agent's leave, shall draw bills directed to the Agent or who shall keep the cash under him; in which Bills he is to express the partys name to whom and the account upon which the mony is to be paid; which Bills, the second is first to signe, leaving room for the Agent, as is practised at Surratt; and the said Bills are to be read and passed in the Councell every Councell day after any such are drawn, and the Secretary to noat the same accordingly.

4. That the Generall bookes of accounts be ballanced the last day of April yearly and kept according to the method used at Surratt; a pair of which bookes, Letter M., are delivered to Mr. Joseph Hymners for his direction therein.

5. That the accounts of sallary of the Hon'ble Company's Servants that serve them in their Mercantile affaires, be kept and entered in the Generall bookes by the Booke-keeper or second, according to the Hon'ble Company's printed rules, and not entered in a paire of bookes, apart by the Purser General, as heretofore.

6. That the Warehouse-keeper or third in Councell do keep Warehouse bookes, agreeable to the Hon'ble Company's orders in their printed rules, for all goods delivered, received, or bought; and that he take and draw up the accounts and invoices of all goods sold or bought and packed by him; from which accounts of the Warehouse-keeper, the second or Booke-keeper is to enter the same into the Generall bookes and the Generall invoices, they being his vouchers so to do.

7. That the Choultry Justice, Customer, or fourth in Councell do take care to receive and collect all the Rents and Revenues of the Towne of Madrasspatnam, except that of the Mint, and keep two distinct bookes of the same, one of the accounts of all petty land Customs received of the Indians, &c., upon goods imported; at the beginning of which booke every year, he must enter the rates of the Customs, the manner of gathering the same, and in the booke, the particulars of the goods upon which the same is collected, and at the end of this booke, the particulars of the Corne received for Toll in the Paddy Banksall and what the

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same was sold for, and also what received monthly for the Company's part of the Weigher's duty, and for registering houses, stands, &c.; and one other booke of the accounts of all Sea and Land Customes received of Christians and Indians upon goods imported and exported that is usually joyned together; at the beginning of which booke also, he must yearly enter the rates, and the manner of collecting the said customes, and in the booke the particulars of the goods on which, and the men's names from whom the same is received. Also, he must take care to receive the Fraights due to the Hon'ble Company for all goods laden upon their shipps and vessells and duly to enter the same in this booke; and in the said booke, he must make entry of all shipps and vessells that anchor in this port, the place they come from, the day they sayle, and the place they are bound unto. At the end of both bookes to make tables or abbreviates of every month's collections, that the whole year's Income may appear together and be more readily compared with the Generall bookes; and he is alsoe to keepe the Register bookes for all private trade, as is appointed in the Indulgence of 16th November 1674, and notice thereof given at the foot of the said Indulgence, hung up in the Chappell.

8. That the Customer, Mint Master (when there is one in that office), and Pay Master, or any two of them, do every Tuesday and Fryday sitt in the Choultry to do the common Justice of the Towne as usuall; and do take care that the Scrivan of the Choultry do duly register all sentences in Portuguez as formerly, and that there be an exact Register kept of all alienations or sales of slaves, houses, gardens, boates, shipps, &c.; the Company's due for the same to be received by the Customer, and the Bills or Certificates for such sales to be signed by the persons in the offices aforesaid, or any two of them.

9. That the Mint Master (there not being one particularly appointed to that place at present, Mr. Joseph Hymners, who hath had it in his charge the last seven yeares, is desired still to continue it until the Hon'ble Company's further order), do keepe two bookes. One of the particular account of the coyning of the Hon'ble Company's gold; the other of the gold coyned for all other persons, and what the Hon'ble Company do receive for Mintage duty thereupon; and that he do not suffer any gold to be coyned in the Mint, but what he shall make a due entry of, in the said booke.

10. That the Purser General or Pay Master do take charge of all stores, of all manner of expences, buildings, reparations, &c., and of the concerns of Deceased men, and to keepe three bookes of Accounts and Registers, as followeth:—

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1.—A booke of the account of all the Ammunition and Stores belonging to the Garrison, and the expence thereof entered every month; for which the Master Gunner, Gentleman of the Armes, the Armourer-smith and Carpenters, must give due and monthly account to him.

2.—A booke of all expences of the Garrison and other necessary and incident charges, in severall and distinct accounts. At the end of which booke to make a table of the whole year's expences in severall colums, under the heads or titles used in the Generall bookes, by which they may more easily be compared; and he is to see that the Stewards do keepe a booke of the accounts of the daily expence of dyet for the Company's generall table.

3.—A booke for Registering of Wills and Testaments and Inventorys of deceased persons, the moneys so received to be paid into the Company's cash; and in the same booke to keepe a Register of Births, Christenings, Marryages, and Burialls, of all English men and women within this Towne.

11. That the Secretary do take care duly to summon the Councell every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock as before directed, and to enter all Consultations in the booke appointed for that purpose, and all other occurrences and observations in the manner of a Dyary; and also a Register of all Passes given; and to take care that double coppy bookes of letters received and sent, be duly and fairly wrote by the Factors and Writers appointed thereunto, and marginall noats and alphabetts made to the Consultation bookes and coppy bookes of letters. All the bookes to be finished the last day of December, yearly. One coppy to be laid up here, and one to be sent home upon the shipps; and what most materiall shall come to hand or be done afterward, to be sent in loose papers in the packetts to the Hon'ble Company; and that he take care to draw out lists of the Hon'ble Company's Servants, in the forme prescribed by them, and all other English inhabiting in this Towne, to be sent to the Hon'ble Company yearly, as they require.

12. That all the fore-mentioned Bookes and Registers be every month (after the month is expired and the needful entrys made therein), the next Councell day after, brought to the Councell, and there read and passed, and the Secretary to noate the same.

13. That all the fore-mentioned persons unto whom the Bookes Accounts, Registers, &c., before directed, be incharged, do take care to gett duplicates of the same fairly wrote every year, with the transcribers names to them; one of which duplicates to be sent for England to the Hon'ble Company, and the other to be laid up in the Councell

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Chamber in the Fort, until the Hon'ble Company shall please to appoint the building of convenient places or offices for every one of the said persons, as the Booke-keeper, Warehouse-keeper, the Customer, the Mint Master, the Purser Generall or Pay Master, and the Secretary, wherein the said bookes and registers may be distinctly kept, and where the said persons may keepe such their business for the Company in decent order, and the persons employed under them may have conveniency to write in, all which is exceedingly wanting at present, there being not one place within the Fort (but the Councell Chamber) fitt for such uses.

14. For lessening the charges of the Garrison, 'tis ordered that the two companies of Souldyers be reduced to 80 men each company, as was agreed in Consultation the 3rd March 1675, Mr. Walter Clavell and Mr. Wm. Puckle being then present at the Councell; and there being 25 men above that number now mustered, Captain Oneale and Captain Lieutenant Betts were sent for and ordered to discharge them; and to keepe in the two companies no more than 80 Private centinells and Corporalls, besides Drums and Sarjeants, &c., as aforesaid; and 'tis ordered that about 50 of the black guards or peons be discharged at this time, and so many in a month or two after as may reduce the number to no more than shall appear to be absolutely necessary, it not being convenient to turne off too many at once.

15. That except by the Members of this Councell, those that have formerly been in that quality, Chiefes of Factorys, Commanders of the shipps out of England, and the Chaplains, Rundells shall not be worne by any men in this Towne, without the Governour's permission; and by no woman below the degree of Factors' wives and Ensignes' wives, except by such as the Governour shall permitt.

This last clause to be put up at the Fort gate for publike view.

STREYNSHAM MASTER,
JOSEPH HYMNERS,
JNO. BRIDGER,
TIMOTHY WILKES,
JACOB SMITH.

JOHN NICKS,
Secretary.

William Gilbert's petition answered. He was in prison on charge apparently of killing one John Hartly in a duel. Copy of petition is annexed. No. 4.

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Consideration of the Masulipatam case against Mr. Mainwaring.

No. 5. 4th Feb. 1677-8. Resolve to defer the investment of the cash to the end of the month, in expectation of overland advices.

The sloop "Lily" arrived from Trincumbor.

No. 6. 7th Feb. Sale and purchase of horses sanctioned. It appears that all the Members of Council, the Chaplain, Secretary, and Trumpeter, were allowed horses.

The keeping of private horses by the Chief Officers and Factors at the Company's expense confirmed, at a charge of 50 fanams per mensem for each horse of not less than 30 pagodas value, for Horsekeeper, Grass-cutter and paddy, and to be kept within the walls of the Christian town.

Further proceedings in the Masulipatam case; Mr. Mohun's petition recorded.

The Brahmin renter or Collector of the king's rents of the country belonging to the Government of "Pullimelee," is trying to compel a Monopoly for himself of the Paddy sold here. Measures ordered to prevent this, and check him. A letter ordered to be written to him, and his answer's purport recorded.

No. 7. 11th Feb. The work at the Caldera point being too large, is to be lessened. Plan annexed.

12th Feb. A letter to Lingapa, the General receiver of the king's rents at Congewaram, about the stop put to the coming in of corne by Madana the Brammy of Pullimelee, and his answer. A letter from Golkonda, advising of the peace made there between the king and the Visapore forces. The king's army expected to march to Chengy to retake it from Sevagee.

500 oxen laden with corne brought in by the Peons. The oxen and men returning home again are carried off to Pullimelee to be punished for disobeying the "Dury."

No. 8. 14th Feb. Richard Mosely permitted to return to his family in Bengal, on executing Bond of Rupees 2,000 and a Persian writing before "the Cozzy

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at Metchlipatam" for performance of certain conditions. His petition and Bond recorded. He binds himself to make no "addresses or appeals to the Moores inhabitants of Bengal or elsewhere against the Hon. Company," and to remove to Madras or elsewhere at the appointment of the Company or their Agents.

A Portuguese ship 25 days out from Bengal, brings intelligence of arrival of "Phady Chaune at Rajamaule to be Nabob of Bengal and that his son was passed through Cassum Bazar to be Nabob of Orixa, the old Nabob Shasta Caun being removed out of Decca."

Company's account with "Cassa Verona and Company" is balanced. Resolution "that the Councell do proceed to examine witnesses upon Mr. Mohun's charges against Mr. Mainwaring to-morrow morning by eight o'clock." No. 9 18th Feby. 1677-8.

Mode of procedure in the examination and form of oath determined. Charges and replies and examinations of witnesses in Mr. Mohun's case recorded. *Is curious in part, but of little or no interest now.* No. 10. 19th Feby. to 26th & 27th.

The abundant supply, and excessive cheapness of Paddy and Grain in Madras noted. So much so that it is freely exported to Masulipatam.

The supply is principally from the Pullimelee country, and the Braminy has left off stopping any that we hear of.

A letter to England passed, for despatched overland by way of Surat. No. 11. 28th Feby.

Also sundry bills, including one of Fags. 40 "to Lingana, to make Powder."

Arrangements made for carrying on the Company's business at Masulipatam. Mr. Christopher Hatton confirmed as chief there, Councell nominated and certain appointments made. No. 12. 4th March.

Mr. Mainwaring and Mr. Chamberlaine are relieved of all duty and charge, but their salaries and diet money, &c., to be continued 'til further orders.

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Mr. Mainwaring's request to be furnished with a copy of the Record of Consultation on his case is refused, "it being a new thing and may be a president of ill consequence."

No. 13. 5th March 1677-8.

Previous days arrangements modified to suit the convenience of those concerned, but all Company's servants warned that in future "their particular affairs must be no hindrance to the Company's business," and that they must go where ordered.

Passages ordered to be provided for those going to Masulipatam by sea, at Pagodas 5 per head "with their servants, lumber, &c." Curious list of retinue of chief of Masulipatam Factory, including 1 Drummer, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Horners, 4 Dutyes, 2 Flagg fellowes, 1 Quittasal fellowe, 2 Roundell fellowes, 1 Arrow fellowe.

No. 14. 7th to 17th March.

Mr. Tivill's demand against Mr. Jearsey appointed to be heard before the Agent and Councell on 19th instant, and a Jury to be appointed to give verdict therein.

The Agent and others go "to take the fresh air at St. Thomas' Mount."

Visits of compliment from the Dutch authorities at Pulicat, and Sadraspatam.

No. 15. 18th March.

The Agent and Councell resolving that under the Royal Charter they have power to judge all persons that may live under their Government in all causes whether Civil or Criminal, and considering the many recent complaints for want of a due course for the administration of Justice, proceed to institute a Court to be held by the Governor and Councell in the Chappell in the Fort, on every Wednesday and Saturday to hear and judge all causes, the trial to be by Jury. Appoint the officers, form of procedure, scale of fees.

Curious.

Certain causes to be still tried by the Justices of the Choultry, and scale of fees fixed.

19th March.

Letter of Feby. 12th received from Surat, by return of our Expresses sent the 20th November. President Rolt had arrived there from Persia, at which last place Mr. J. Petit had been appointed Agent. Mr. H. Oxenden, Dy. Govr. of Bombay. Also letters from Golcondah, from Nabob

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Mahomed Ibraim demanding payment of "our Towne's rent," they being in need of money to pay their horsemen, and from "our Braminy Eghips telling of the contrivances of the Braminy Madana to exact money "to make good the great charges of the late war."

Resolved that persons trusting Officers, Soldiers or Seamen, except for diet, shall have no remedy in the Court of Judicature against their persons or pay, and that all persons in the Company's Service take their pay every month or forfeit it altogether. No. 16. 21st March 1677-8.

That leave be sought from the Honorable Company for the erection of a Town Hall and convenient offices, much wanted for the public administration of Justice.

WEDNESDAY *the* 27*th*.

"This day was the first sitting of the Agent and Councell in the Court of Judicature, which was kept in the Chappell in the Fort, about nine a clock in the morning; when was first openly read the King's Majesty's Charter under the broad seale to the Hon'ble English East India Company, dated the 3rd day of April 1661. Then was read the Hon'ble Company's Commission under their large seale to Streynsham Master, Esq., to be Agent and Governor (the orders for settling the proceedings in this Court, as in Consultation the 18th instant, being read publikly in the Chappell after Divine service on Sunday last), and then the Court was proclaimed by the Cryer in forme; and Will. Jearsey appeared to answer to the plaint of John Twill, whose declaration was read, and the copy thereof delivered to Will. Jearsey, who promised to bring in his answer upon the next Court day. Then the Cryer made proclamation again, and the Court adjourned to Saturday next."

Pagodas 1,200, the annual "Town's rent," due on 1st June next, is ordered to be paid at once, in compliance with request of the Nabob Mahomed Ibraim. No. 17. 28th March.

"The Customers" accounts for February passed.

	Pags.	F.	C.
Petty Land Customs	30	33	0
Corn for Toll in the Paddy Banksall ...	0	32	1

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	Pags.	F.	C.
Company's share of weigher's duty	0	1	1
Account of registering houses, slaves, &c....	1	9	0
Sea and Land Customs	213	21	0
	246	33	2
Freight received on Company's ships and vessels	171	31	5
	418	29	1

Paymaster's accounts for February passed, amounting to Pagodas 1,264-1-5.

It appears that the salary of the second Member of Councell was ... . £100 per annum.
Of the third Member ... ... £70 ,,
And of the fourth Member ... ... £50 ,,
as fixed by the Court, on 7th December 1669.

"Easter Munday."

1st April 1678. "The foundations of the English Church (to be built with the volun-"tary contributions of the English in these parts) was begun to be laid, "and in respect that it was lined out, and the ground first broken up, "upon Lady-day last—'tis intended to be called St. Mary's, and will be "80 foot long, 56 foot broad within the walls, and built with 3 iles "arched, with brick and stone."

No. 18. The Justices of the Choultry to turn Padry Pasquall, a Popish priest, out of town, not to return again, if it proves to be true that he attempted to seduce Mr. Mohun's Coffree Franck from the Protestant religion in which he was educated, and doth constantly profess.—*Curious.*

Padry Francisco DeSilva, the Portuguese Padry Governador in these parts, residing at St. Thomas' Mount, to be warned that if in future he perform marriages, &c., without first publishing in the Church, he shall not be suffered to have any residence in this town or suburbs.

In future, no marriages to be permitted without previous due publication of Banns, either in the English Church, or in the French Padry's Church called St. Andrew's. No Popish priest to marry or baptise any English, or any belonging to them, without the Governour's special license. Nor to say mass in any public or private place, except the Church of St. Andrew's, and there only by permission of the French Padrys,

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under penalty of expulsion from the town, and such other punishment as the Governor shall think fit.

The town being very much pestered with Portuguese Popish priests (whereas the Government of the Roman Church was formerly wholly left to the two French Capuchin Friars, Ephraim and Zenon, for whom the Church was first licensed to be built, and who have always behaved themselves well) resolved to lose no opportunity of reducing their numbers.

Strangers—inhabitants of the Town, not being permitted of late years to wear swords, Gaspar Moto de Brito, a Portuguese gentleman, and Botaveel, a French gentleman, are requested to leave off theirs. The former producing papers to prove that he is "a Fidalgo de habito Christo, and so durst not he said for his life not wear his sword," is permitted to retain it; the Frenchman refusing compliance, is disarmed by the Captain of the Guard. No. 19. 8th April 1678.

News from Chengy that Sevajee has made peace with his brother Eccojee, and that their brother Santojee (Sevajee's General) who had been employed to conclude the terms of it, has been entertained by Eccojee in his castle of Tanjoor, and has since returned with his army to Chengy castle, great part of which has been very strongly rebuilt since Sevajee took it. 9th April.

Upon this day was the first trial in the Court of Judicature by a Jury. 10th April.

For the discouragement of the increase of Popery in this place, resolved that no Roman Catholics whatsoever shall bear any office in this Garrison, and shall have no more pay than 80 Fanams per mensem as private Sentinells. No. 20. 15th April.

Rules for disposal of deserters retaken or voluntary returning to service.

The keeping of public gaming houses or gambling in this Town, or any place belonging thereunto under this Government, prohibited, and penalties established for breach of order.

The Honorable Company having sanctioned the building of a garden house in the outer garden, ordered that it be commenced on a handsome plan, and large enough to receive Phirmaunds from the King, and persons of quality, yet not to be a great charge to the Company. No. 21. 18th April.

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No. 22. 25th April 1678.

The customer Mr. Timothy Wilkes his books of accounts for March read and passed.

	P.	F.	C.
Petty land Customs	43	22	3
Corn for Toll	1	16	1
Share of weigher's duty	3	33	0
Registering houses, &c.	2	8	0
Sea and Land Customs	184	20	2
Total ...	235	28	0

The Paymaster's accounts passed for March last, amounting to Pagodas 1,325-23-4.

No. 23. 6th May.

A soldier of the Garrison having presented to the Councel a petition containing false statements, is sentenced to be beaten with a cane at the gun.

No. 24.

"Bobba Saib formerly General of the King of Golcondah's Force against the French at St. Thomâ, and in those days a bitter enemy to the English" but now in disgrace and debt, has been some days here trying all ways to borrow money, and to have an interview with the Governor, which is refused him by reason of his former unkindnesses when he was in power, and he in despair quits the place for Pullimelee, intending to his own country.

Nothing of note.

No. 25. 23rd May.

The King of Golcondah being about to visit Masulipatam, resolve to instruct the Chief and Councel of Madapollam if they find it necessary to present him with a considerable sum of money, to endeavour to obtain in return.

1st.—Leave to coin Rupees and Pice at Madras, to be current throughout the King of Golcondah's dominions.

2nd.—That all English goods and trade in the Cornatt (Carnatic) country, shall be free of Tunkah, or custom, as they are in Masulipatam and those parts of the *ancient* kingdom of Golcondah.

3rd.—To get Verasheroone or Madapollam, one or both, settled on the Company rent free or else at a moderate rent, by a Phirmaund to pay the rent to the Divan and to no other, and that the set rent shall never be raised.

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Contract made with Verona and Company to supply cloth for the Investment to value of Pags. 70,000, and prices and conditions detailed. No. 26. 27th to 29th May 1678.

This being the day of our King's birth and return, Gunns have been fired according to custom, but not so many as usual, and Wine and Arrack was given to the Garrison as accustomary.

News that the Dutch have sent to Japhnapatam, and Zeiloan (Ceylon) to fetch some of their biggest and warlike ships to Masulipatam, to attend the King of Golcondah's pleasure there, "he having promised to give them what they shall ask of him, if they will show him the manner of the sea fight."

Customer's and Paymaster's books for April read and passed. No. 27. 30th May.

Besides former instructions to Chief and Councel at Madapollam, how to comport themselves on occasion of the King's visit, resolve further to propose their obtaining for us rent free or on a moderate rent on a Phirmaund from the king, No. 28. 3rd June.

Trivitor, and the villages under it.
Egoomooroo and do.
St. Thomâ and do.

and this last notwithstanding the Company's former objections, as our renting it is likely to prevent, rather than cause quarrels, as the Company feared, and if it can be procured for Pags. 1,300 per annum, as Verona now pays for it, 'twill be a profitable rent for the Honorable Company.

All English seamen at this port, out of employment, to be received into pay, and the reasons for it.

News that the King of Golcondah, in consequence of the great heat and water *scarcy* for his following, has deferred his journey "*to the joy of all his subjects.*"

Learn from the Commander of a Dutch private ship, that the great house which Senior Ricloff van Goens hath built at Columbo for the Dutch Company cost eight tonns of gold. No. 29. 17th June.

Received by the ship "Willamson" from England newes of the Prince of Orange's marriage with the Duke of Yorke's eldest daughter, whereupon it was thought proper to drink their healths, with firing 3 vollys of small shott, and 31 great guns. The ship sailed out of the Downes the 23rd January. No. 30. 23rd June.

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No. 31. 21th June 1678. The Company's packets read and debated.
Nothing note-worthy.

No. 32. Do. do.
No. 33. Do. do.
No. 34. Do. do.
No. 35. Do. do.

No. 36. The above are all connected with the arrival of the ships from England.

No. 37. 13th July. "The Governor having proposed a way for keeping the Towne cleane "after the manner in England, by taxing every house at a moderate "rate and to appoint a Scavenger to collect said moneys and therewith "to hire cooleys to carry away the dirt and filth, which in this as in "all other townes in these countrys lyes in the streets very offensively, "the principall persons with many others of the Gentu towne came "this day to the Governor, requesting that there might not be taken "a particular list or roll of all the houses in the Towne, they offering "rather then soe, to make a collection among themselves upon each "cast or sect, as they have used to doe for some other generall "expences upon their festivalls. Whereupon the Governor asked them "why they approved not of the way he proposed; to which they "answered that the Devan or the Mogull and Braminy Governors of "the country for the King, might come to know the great number of "houses and familys that is in this Towne, and thereupon might raise "new impositions upon them and create trouble to the Towne; but the "matter being more nearly enquired into, it seems they were afraid that "if such a roll were taken, it would be a ready way to lay a tax upon "the Towne for the building and repairing the outwalls or any other "new imposition never yet imposed upon them; and thereupon 'twas "urged to them, why all the Towne ought not to bear an equal share "in repairing those slight mud walls as well as those poor people only "that lived next to the walls; to which they could answear no further "than that it has never yet been required of them for these 40 years, "and the Company has thriven well and were better able to bear it "themselves now than ever, therefore hoped 'twould not be imposed "upon them now; and for clearing the streets they would take care "to doe it among themselves without further trouble to us. Where-"upon the Governor referred them to Verona to consider further of "this affaire.

"By this it may be observed how jealous this people are of being "imposed upon by new customes."

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The former practise of prohibiting the exportation of grain when prices rise, being prejudicial both to the Company and to the people by interfering with trade, and checking imports also, resolved that free liberty shall be given to export what quantity of grain shall be desired, the Choultry Justices taking care in dear times that the corne in the Bazar, where the poor are supplied, be not bought up at once to be exported.

No countenance or protection to be given to any of his Majesty's subjects that do not live under the Honorable Company's Government and take passes for licence to trade.

Form of licence or pass.

Curious note of the state of affairs in the Dutch Settlement in Batavia. No. 40. July 22nd 1678.

Nothing note-worthy, except the allowance of subsistance to 3 unmarried women sent out by the Honorable Company and who have neither relations, nor recommendations to any person in the place. No. 41.

Customer's and Paymaster's books for June, read and passed. No. 42. 29th July.

Customer's receipts	Pagodas	490	25	5
Paymaster's disbursements ...	„	1,002	31	1

A House-tax ordered to be levied for keeping the Town clean, at a moderate rate. No. 43. 1st August.

Conclude final contract for investment, with Cassa Verona and Company. No. 44. 5th August.

List of the Honorable Company's servants in "the Bay" Agency. Changes to be made, and promotions. Chaplains to rank next after the Chiefs of the subordinate Factories. No. 45. 7th August.

Discussions with Podala Lingapa, the chief Collector of the King's rents in these parts. His attempted interference with the Mint stopped: "this Town and Mint being settled under the command of the English, No. 46. 9th August.

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as they had it in the time of the Gentu Princes, before this country fell under the kings of Golconda." Advices of the death of the new Nabob Auzum Chaun at Dacca have been received. Discretion is left to the Hughly authorities regarding the present to the new Governor.

No. 47. 12th August. 1678.

13th August. Three Englishmen drowned by the upsetting of a "Mussoola" boat. The fourth on board saved by the help of the Muckwars (*fishermen*).

No. 48. Nothing note-worthy.
An accident in the Mint recorded.

No. 49. 19th August. Tavern-keepers ordered to appear at Court of Judicature to take out Licences, for which they are to pay some consideration to the Company.

21. News from Congeeveram (the chief citty of these parts and about 40 miles distant), that some 1,500 of Sevajee's horse under Santogee, his brother, were come there, intending to proceed to take Pullimalee castle; but further reports state that they were pursuing some Vizapore foot, intended to raise the siege of Veloor castle now maintained by Sevajee for 14 months, and the castle is now surrendered by Abdulla Chaun, the Captain, that held out very resolutely till now, his garrison being reduced from 1,800 foot and 500 horse, to 200 foot and 100 horse.

Sevajee has thus full possession of all the country round the strong castles of Chengy and Veloor, worth yearly 22 lacks of Pardoes, or £550,000, at 5*s*. the pardoe (Note, 2 pardoes is one Pagoda) and 'tis thought he will now reduce all this country under his Government.

Fourteen guns fired on the occasion of the death of Verona's wife and infant, at his request.

No. 50. Nothing note-worthy.

No. 51. 2nd Sept. Rules and regulations for the issue of licences for selling liquor by retail, and keeping houses of public entertainment. Form and conditions of licences.

No. 52. 5th Sept. Resolution to proceed with trial of two Prisoners charged with murder.

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FORT ST. GEORGE, *September* 1678.

Thursday ye 5th.

Yesterday evening Poddala Lingapa came from Triveloor to Verona's garden without Towne, upon a ceremonious visitt to condole with Verona for the loss of his wife; and after that ceremony was over, he fell into discourse with Verona, telling him that the King and Madana had revoked ye orders for his goeing up to Court, and had apointed him to stay and use all diligence in the gathering in and improving of the king's rents, that Sevagee's people nor the Woodmen might not increach upon the king's rights; and for his assistance and defence thereof, he had lately received a phyrmaund written in Persian and Gentu (which he showed to Verona) that all the Comanders of the king's forces in those parts were to obey such orders as he should give them; and at last after much other discourse tending to his drift for a present, he asked why the Governour did not take notice of him to send to compliment him. To which Verona answered that he should have sent to acquaint the Governour of his coming, and then 'tis like the Governour would have taken notice of him. Why, says Lingapa, doe you thinke he does not know of my being here? Yes, answered Verona, no doubt he knowes of it, for he has intelligence of the smallest matters that pass; but he is not concerned to take notice of it, unless you had first sent to him. Then he fell to extolling of himself, and of the great employments and honours he had, being intrusted with two lacks of Pagodas per annum of the king's country, wondering that the Governour should think himselfe any way equal with him, but still returned to his desire of a present, and yet he said he concluded with himself that the Governour having lived long in Guzzeratt, understanding the Moores language, customs, and of the difference between him and the Governour of Poliacat, would not give it him; and in this manner he held Verona in discourse untill midnight; and then at his taking leave said, he had something more to say which he thought not fitt (considering the occasion of his comeing) to impart to himselfe, but he would acquaint Allingal with it, and that was, that he would not accept of the yearly presents that Verona used to give him in Broad cloth, Looking glasses and such like, but would have it all in Gold chaines, and that he must have 200 pagodas more this yeare than usuall, and a Persian horse, because the Governour had not presented him. And to this proposall he said, he expected Verona's answer in five days, and if he would not punctually comply with it, then he threatened to hinder and impede all his business and investements in the country. Having ended these

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discourses and projects, he departed again before day-breake upon his returne to Pullimalee, and soe to Triveloor.

No. 53. 9th Sept. 1678.

Regarding the expence of coining small coins. (Curious in detail.)

The Farm of Retail Licences for a year sold for Pagodas 205 at auction.

No. 54. 14th Sept.

News of troops going from Golconda towards Penugonda to defend it against the Vizapore forces, and to relieve Ray Veloor lately surrendered to Sevajee.

No. 55. 16th Sept.

Two candys of gunpowder supplied to Podala Lingapa at his request, for the King's service against the "Woodmen."

No. 56.

Nothing note-worthy.

No. 57. 23rd Sept.

Accounts for August read and passed.

The two trials for murder are to be held under the general Charter, and not by virtue of the special commission issued by the King, as the names of the prisoners are wrongly entered in it. There will thus be an appeal to England.

One prisoner is found guilty of manslaughter and his goods declared confiscated, (but he hath none.) The other guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged, but appeals to England, and his appeal is admitted and he returned to prison.

No. 58. 27th Sept.

Curious mention of the affairs of the Dutch with Sevajee and the French.

A Danish sloop carried off by the crew.

Abdulla Chaun who lately surrendered Ray Veloor, comes to visit Madras.

No. 59. 7th Oct.

Excessive fall of rain recorded; necessitating the opening of the bar. There had been previously greater drought than known "in the memory of man."

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Abdulla Chaun leaves Madras. No. 60. 10th October 1678.

The Officers of the Garrison petition for an increase of pay, and grant of formal Commissions.

The pay question is deferred till receipt of decision of the Honorable Company on previous letter on same subject. No. 61. 14th October.

Commissions are issued and rank assigned with those in Civil and Mercantile employment, Civilians in the several grades to take precedence of Military.

Officer Commanding the Guard is to dine and sup at the public table.

Forms of Commissions recorded.

Publicly notified for preventing the nuisance of swine straying in the streets, that any person finding them doing so and killing them, may have them for their pains. No. 62. 17th October.

Resolving to issue new and separate orders for the Government of those Civil and Military in the Company's service in this place, in supersession of those instituted by Sir W. Langhorne; appointing also a Counsel of Commissioned Officers to give them effect, and instituting the office of Provost Marshall, he that holds the office of Gentleman of the Arms to be Clerke to the Counsel. (*Curious.*) No. 63. 24th October.

The form of the Provost Marshall's commission. No. 64.

His instructions. No. 65.

To have the custody of prisoners, and of instruments of punishment, as Gyves, Bolts, Bilboes, &c., making use of them as ordered.

To entertain any drums or trumpets that may come from the enemy.

To see that the Town and Fort are kept clean.

To keep the peace, and suppress riots or tumults, arrest disturbers of the peace, and extinguish all immoderate fires, or superfluous candle light at night. (*Curious*).

To provide a proper person to execute sentences of death, or minor punishment, and in default to execute them himself.

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No. 66.

AT A CONSULTATION, *Monday the 28th.*

Present.

STREYNSHAM MASTER, Esq., *Agent and Governour.*
MR. JOSEPH HYMNERS,
MR. TIMOTHY WILKES,
MR. JOHN BRIDGER.

The Orders for good Government now read and passed.

The Orders agreed upon last Consultation day for the good Government of all the Hon'ble Company's Servants in this place being drawn up, were now read, severall amendments made therein, agreed upon and passed and ordered to be entered hereunder, and that those orders which concern persons in the Civil employments shall first be read in the Chappell upon Sunday next, and those orders which concern persons in the Military employments shall be read to the Garrison upon the muster on Thursday next.

Those Orders put up by Sir Wm. Langhorn, to be copied in the Consultation booke of his Agency.

Ordered that those orders put up by Sir William Langhorn in ye Corps du Guard be taken downe from thence and copied into the Consultation booke of his Agency, that they may remain to be produced upon any occasion.

(Signed) STREYNSHAM MASTER, *Governour.*
,, JOSEPH HYMNERS,
,, JOHN BRIDGER,
,, TIMOTHY WILKES.

(Signed) JOHN NICKS, *Secretary.*

Orders made by us, the Agent and Governour and Councell for Affairs of the Hon'ble English East India Company upon the Coast of Coromandell and in ye Bay of Bengall (for advancing the Glory of God, upholding the Honor of the English Nation, and the preventing divers Disorders) to be observed by all Persons in the Civill imployments in the said Hon'ble Company's Service.

Orders to be observed by all persons in the Civill imployments.

Forasmuch as by Persons of all professions, the Name of God ought to be hallowed, his service attended upon, and His blessing upon men's endeavours sought by daily prayers, as the quallity therefore of our place and imployment requires, and in discharge of our duty both to God and

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man, First we doe Christianly admonish every one imployed in the service of the Hon'ble English East India Company, to abandon lying, swearing, curseing, drunkenness, uncleanness, prophanation of the Lord's-day, and all other sinfull practices, and not to be out of the Fort or from their houses or lodgings late at night, nor absent from or neglect morning and evening Prayer, or doe any other thing to the dishonor of Almighty God, the corruption of good manners, or against the peace of the government; but if any will not heare us admonishing them, we doe (by virtue of the power derived unto us from the Hon'ble the Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, and by authority of the King's Majesty's Royall Charter to them granted) order and apoint that whomsoever shall be found guilty of the following offences shall undergoe the penaltys hereunto annexed :—

1. Whosoever (that lodgeth within the Fort) shall remaine out of ye Fort all night (without Licence from the Governour) or be found absent at the time of shutting the Gates after the Tattoo (without a reasonable excuse) shall pay 20 fanams to the use of the poore, or sett one whole day publickly in the stocks.

2. Whosoever shall profane the name of God by swearing or cursing, he shall pay foure fanams to the use of the poore for every oath or curse, and in case of non-payment after demand, the said summe shall be levyed by distress, and in defect of such distress, the offender shall sett in the stocks three howers.

3. Whosoever shall be guilty of lying, shall pay foure fanams for ye poore for every such offence.

4 Whosoever shall apeare to be drunke, shall pay 20 fanams for the use of the poore for every offence, and in case of non-payment after demand, the said summe shall be levyed by distress, and in defect of such distress, the offender shall sett in the stocks six howers.

5. Whosoever lodges within the Fort (whither actually in the Hon'ble Company's service or not) that shall be absent from the publike prayers morning and evening on the weeke dayes (without a lawfull excuse) shall pay foure fanams for the poore, or be confined one whole weeke within the Fort for every such default; and whosoever Christian in ye Hon'ble Company's service in this Town (except Papists) that shall be absent from the publike prayers morning or evening on the Lord's-day (without a lawfull excuse) shall pay foure fanams for ye poore for every such default, and in case of non-payment after demand, the said summe shall be levyed by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and

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in default of such distress, the offender shall suffer imprisonment untill payment of the said summe soe forfeited by law.

6. If any by these penaltys will not be reclaimed from these vices, or if any shall be found guilty of adultery, fornication, uncleanness, or any such crime, and will not be reclaimed, they shall be sent for England, there to receive condigne punishment.

7. For the preservation of the security and good government of this Fort and Towne, it is ordered and declared that if any person whatsoever living in or belonging unto this Towne and Government shall make any disturbance upon the Corps du Guard, or goe into the Field to deside a quarrell with the sword or other arms or weapons, or shall attempt to gett over the walls of the Fort or other Fortifications of the Towne, or shall sell, embezzle, or conveigh away any ammunition belonging to the Honorable Company, or furnish the enemy therewith or with any other arms or ammunition, or shall keep correspondence with any declared Enemy to the English without the Governour's knowledge and permision, or shall raise sedition, make or abett any mutiny or insurrection against the Government, or shall endeavour to destroy or to deliver up any Fort bulwart, magazine, house or place of strength, or any ship or vessell belonging to the English to any enemy whatsoever, or that shall give any affront to the Governour, or strike the Governour or any of the Councell, or lay violent hands upon any of them, or conspire to imprison the Governour, or that shall committ any such like offence against the good and safety of the place and government, every person or persons soe offending of whatsoever Nation or religion, whither in the Honorable Companies service or not, he or they shall answer for every such offence before the Governour and Councell, and shall suffer such paynes and penaltys for the same as is apointed in the Articles and Orders of this Garrison, or shall be otherwise punished as to the Governour and Councell shall seem meet and convenient, and the quality and circumstances of the offence shall meritt.

8. These orders shall be read in the Church or Chappell twice in the yeare, that is upon the Sunday next after Christmas day, and upon the Sunday next after midsumer day, in the forenoone after Divine service, that none may pretend ignorance thereof, and all persons concerned therein are hereby stricktly charged and commanded to give due observance and not to act contrary to the same, upon paine of undergoing ye penaltys apointed, and suffering further displeasure. In confirmation whereof we have hereunto sett our hands and the Honorable Company's Seale, the 28th day of October, Anno Domini 1678, and in the 30th yeare of the Raigne of Our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second, by

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the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

One of the Factors or Writers shall be monthly apointed by the Governour to note and collect the forfeitures and to pay the same to the Overseers of the poore.

THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SEALE.

(Signed) STREYNSHAM MASTER,
" JOSEPH HYMNERS,
" JOHN BRIDGER,
" TIMOTHY WILKES.

(Signed) JOHN NICKS, *Secretary.*

Articles and orders made by us, the Agent and Governour and Councell of Fort St. George, Madraspatam (for advancing the Glory of God, upholding the Honor of the English Nation, and the preventing divers Disorders), to be observed by all Persons of this Garrison in the Military imployments in the Service of the Honorable English East India Company.

Orders to be observed by all persons in the Military imployments.

Forasmuch as by Persons of all professions, the Name of God ought to be hallowed, his service attended upon, and His blessing upon men's endeavours sought by daily prayers, as the quallity therefore of our place and imployment requires, and in discharge of our duty both to God and man, First, we doe Christianly admonish every one imployed in the service of the Honorable English East India Company to abandon lying, swearing, curseing, drunkenness, uncleanness, prophanation of the Lord's-day, and all other sinfull practices, and not to sleep, be drunk, or abusive upon or absent from their watch, or from their houses or quarters late at night, nor absent from or neglect morning and evening Prayers, nor committ any offence to the dishonor of Almighty God, the corruption of good manners, or against the peace of the government; but if any will not heare us admonishing them, we doe (by virtue of the power derived unto us from the Honorable the Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, and by authority of the King's Majesty's Royall Charter to them granted) order and apoint

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that whomsoever shall be found guilty of the following offences shall undergoe the penaltys hereunto annexed :—

1. If any shall profane the Name of God by swearing or curseing, he shall pay foure fanams to the use of the poore for every oath or curse, and in case of non-payment after demand, the said summe shall be leveyed by distress, and in defect of such distress, the offender shall sett in the stocks three howers.

2. If any shall be guilty of lying, he shall pay foure fanams for ye poore for every such offence, or stand six howers sentinell in armour.

3. If any shall apeare to be drunke, he shall pay 20 fanams for the use of the poore for every offence, and in case of non-payment after demand, the said summe shall be levyed by distress, and in defect of such distress, the offender shall sett in the stocks six howers.

4. If any (except Papists) that are upon the Guard within ye Fort shall be absent from the publike prayers morning or evening on ye weeke dayes (except a lawfull occasion hindreth), he shall pay foure fanams for the poore or stand six howers sentinell in armour for every such default; and whosoever Christians in the Hon'ble Company's service in this Towne or Garrison (except Papists) that shall be absent from the publike prayers morning or evening on the Lord's-day (without a lawfull excuse), shall pay foure fanams for the poore for every such default, and in case of non-payment after demand, the said summe shall be levyed by distress and sale of the offenders goods, and in default of such distress the offender shall suffer imprisonment untill payment of the said summe soe forfeited by law.

5. Noe person shall goe off from his watch or guard without leave from him that hath the command of that Guard, upon penalty of forfeiting one day's pay for the poore; and if any person shall lye off from his guard in the night without leave from the head Officer then present upon the Maine guard in the Fort, whether he be subordinate Officer or Soldier, he shall forfeit halfe a month's pay for the poore, or be punished at the discretion of the Councell of Officers; and if the head Officer at the Maine guard shall lye off at night without ye Governour's leave, he shall undergoe the same penalty; and if any shall offend herein when the Governour is out of the Towne, the penalty shall be doubled.

6. If any Centinell shall be taken asleep whilst he is upon his duty or watch standing centinell in any place, or depart from his station before he is relieved, he shall pay one month's pay to the use of the poore and shall also ride the wooden horse three severall dayes, three

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howers at a time, and then be confined a month in irons with allowance of rice and water and forfeit that month's pay to the Hon'ble Company.

7. If any shall strike, resist, oppose, or affront, his superior Officer in act or word upon the Corps du Guard, or in any other place, he shall be tyed neck and heels for two or three howers at the first, and be otherwise punished afterward according to the importance of the fact.

8. If any person shall create any disturbance, quarrell, or draw his sword upon the Guard, he shall be tyed neck and heels for the present, and afterward the case being examined, shall be further punished as the fact may deserve.

9. If any two or more persons shall dare to goe into the field to deside a quarrell between them with swords or other arms or weapons, they shall suffer two months' imprisonment, and be fedd with rice and water, and that two months' pay shall be forfeited to the Hon'ble Company; but if the party challenged shall make known the challenge, the punishment shall be inflicted upon the challenger.

10. If any Soldier shall refuse to obey his Officer, or dispute or contradict any order that shall be given him by his Commanding officer, he shall ride the wooden horse for two or three howers, or be otherwise punished according to the quality of the offence, except it can be proved that the said order is unlawfull, or absolutely destructive or prejuditiall to the peace or government, and then such Soldier is presently to give notice of it to the Governour or one of the Councell, and the Officer shall be punisht for the same as the case deserves.

11. That officer that hath the Command of the Main guard in ye Fort, shall every evening goe to the Governour for orders, and the Serjeants shall attend in the Fort to receive them from the said Chief Officer, and carry them to the Gentlemen of the Councell and the Commission Officers, and the word is to be given to the Gent[illegible]en of the Councell and to the Officers of the Garrison, that is to the Commission Officers, ye Marshall, Sarjeants, Corporalls, and Rounders, and to none others; and if any shall give the word to any others except by the Governour's order and permission, he shall loose his office and shall suffer such further paine or penalty for the same as the quality and circumstances thereof shall deserve.

12. If any Soldier upon the beat of Drume, not being imployed upon duty, or sick, or out of Towne with leave, does not repaire to his collours and there remain and do and perform what he is commanded untill he have leave of the Officer then in command to depart, he shall lye in irons untill the Councell of Officers sett, and then be otherwise punisht for such his contempt at the descretion of the Councell of Officers.

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13. The Commission Officers shall not faile to drill or exercise their Company's once a weeke, or at the least once in a fortnight, upon ye penalty of forfeiting one month's pay to the use of the poore for every such neglect.

14. Whosoever shall attempt to get over the walls of the Fort, or any of the walls, curtains, or bastions of the Towne upon any pretence whatsoever, he shall suffer one month's imprisonment in irons and be kept with rice and water, and that month's pay to be forfeited to the Hon'ble Company, or be otherwise punisht as the circumstances of the offence shall deserve.

15. If any English or others sent out by the Hon'ble Company or belonging to the English ships shall desert their service without licence, and voluntary returne and come to serve in this Garrison, such persons shall serve five years *de novo* from the time of the said returne, the two first years as private sentinells at ten fanams per mensem less than the usual pay of the Garrison, and the three last years at the usual pay; and if any persons deserting the Hon'ble Company's service shall be taken and returned by force, they shall serve five years *de novo* at such pay as is before exprest, and shall also ride the horse for three days, three howers at a time; and if any Officer or other shall know of any Soldier deserting his collours, or any other person being run-away, and doth not immediately acquaint the Governour therewith, he shall loose his office or forfeit a month's pay to the Hon'ble Company.

16. If any person shall send or permitt to be sent or carryed out of the Fort, or out of any other magazine or store-house belonging to the Hon'ble Company, any amunition, as powder, shell, arms, match or provisions, without the Governour's order, or acquainting him therewith, all such persons shall loose their offices, and be severely proceeded against.

17. Noe Roman Catholick or Papist, whither English or of any other nation shall beare any office in this Garrison, and shall have no more pay than 80 fanams per mensem as private centinalls, and the pay of those of the Portugeze nation, as Europeans, Musteeses, and Topasees, is from seventy to forty fanams per mensem.

18. If any officer or soldier shall desert his collours or station that shall be apointed him to defend in time of service, and shall not do his utmost to destroy the enemy as he shall be commanded, or shall flye over to the enemy, such officer or soldier shall be proceeded against and suffer as a Traytor to his King and country.

19. If any person without the Governour's knowledge and consent shall give intelligence or hold any correspondence with any that are

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declared enemies to the English, or that shall embezzell or destroy any arms or amunition of the Honorable Company's, or furnish the enemy therewith, or with any other arms or amunition, such persons shall be proceeded against as a Traytor.

20. If any person shall raise sedition, make or abett any mutiny or insurrection against the Government, or shall contrive or endeavour either himself or intice or corrupt any other to fire or destroy or deliver up the Fort, Towne, or any bulwart, magazine, house or place of strength therein, or any ship or vessell belonging to the English, to any enemy whatsoever, such person or persons shall be proceeded against and suffer as Traytors to their King and country.

21. If any Officer shall strike a Soldier without offence given, or otherwise according to the use and custome of discipline military, he shall answear it at the Councell of Officers and make recompence for the same; nor shall any Officer strike a private Soldier for any offence or fault more then three or foure strokes, and if the offence requires further or greater punishment it shall be ordered by a Consultation of the officers, and such officer as shall offend herein, shall give such reasonable satisfaction as shall be awarded for the same.

22. He that shall take any thing by force from any markett people, shopkeeper, or other person, pretending to have it at what price he please, shall pay treble the value thereof to the party grieved; and if any person shall abuse any of the Natives or Towne inhabitants, by striking, frighting, quarrelling, drawing their swords or the like, such persons shall be carried before one of the Justices of the Choultry, and being thereof convicted, shall be punisht as may be equivalent to the offence, by standing sentinall in armour or by lying in the stocks, and made fast to the britch of a gun or a tree or post, shall there be beaten [illegible]ipt, or suffer such like punishments as shall be apointed by the said Justice or Justices; and the said punishments shall be inflicted publikely at the Choultry or in the open streete, to the end that Natives may be satisfied of the justice done them; and if any person be maimed or wounded in such quarrell, recompence shall be made for the same by paying for the cure and for other damages, as the Justice or Justices shall judge fitt.

23. If any Soldier shall breake or loose his arms, he shall pay for the same or for the mending of them; and if any shall shoot off a muskett, ordnance, or other fire arms, upon any occasion than as usual upon sentinall duty, saluteing of ships, or upon command of his officer, he shall pay for the powder half fanam for every muskett, and 80

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fanams for every ordnance; and if any harme or damage accreweth thereby, he shall and must answear the law in such case, which is very severe.

24. None shall be inlisted or mustered to serve in the Garrison, nor be discharged of the service without the Governour's order or permission; nor shall the Officers muster one man for another, upon paine of forfeiting one month's pay to the Hon'ble Company for every such offence.

25. None (except the Commission officers and Chief gunner) shall goe three miles out of the Towne or on board the ships in the road without a pass from the Governour, upon penalty of forfeiting half a month's pay for every such offence, to the use of the poore; and the Commission officers and the Chief gunner shall have leave to goe upon their parole without the pass; and if any under-officer or soldier shall have the Governour's leave to lye out of Towne foure and twenty houres or longer, he shall find a man to serve in his roome, untill his returne; and if any officer or soldier shall stay out longer then the time granted by the Governour upon paroll or in the pass, such a one shall forfeit his pay to the poore for every day he is absent beyond the limited time, and be further punisht as the offence shall merit. The Gentleman of the Armes for writeing those passes shall have half fanam for a pass with a single name, and one fanam for a pass with more then one name in it, and one day's pay for a discharge of the service.

26. All officers, soldiers, and other persons receiving the Honorable Company's pay within this Garrison shall apeare in person, and in case of sickness apoint one for them, and make demand of their pay every month upon call of drume on the pay day, and in default thereof they shall forfeit the same to the Hon'ble Company; and the Paymaster shall suffer noe stoppage of any persons monthly pay upon any other demands or pretences, without the consent of the party, then for these following:—

For Dyett mony not exceeding 40 fanams per mensem, which is to be demanded every month at the pay day, and if the Creditor shall deferr or delay demanding the same longer then two months, they shall stand to the curtesie of the Debtor for the payment thereof; for doeing duty one for another; for clothing and desent and fitting garb becomeing a soldier, and as shall be used and ordered in the Garrison; for the marshall fees; and for the fines, amercements, and penaltys awarded for breach of these orders.

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27. If any man shall be found guilty of adultry, fornication, uncleanness, or any such crime, or shall keep any woman company in an unlawful way and refuseth to marry her, or will not be reclaimed from such wickedness, he shall be kept in prison for soe long time as the Governour and Councell shall judge convenient, and be allowed noe other Dyett then rice and water; his pay for such time shall be forfeited to the Company, and if after all he will not be reclaimed, he shall be sent to England, there to receive condigne punishment.

28. If any officer, soldier, or other person shall give any affront or disrespect to the Governour in word or deed, or shall offer to strike or lay violent hands upon the Governour or any of the Councell, or shall attempt or conspire to imprison the Governour, such person or persons soe offending shall loose his and their office and all imployment in this Garrison for ever, and suffer six months' imprisonment, and during that time shall every Munday and Thursday in the afternoone ride the horse for three houres, and after releasement shall never weare a sword or other arms within this jurisdiction.

29. And that this Towne and Garrison may be preserved in security and good government, it is declared and ordered that if any person whatsoever living in or belonging unto this Towne (though not in Military imployments), shall breake these orders, that is in creating any quarrells or disturbance upon the Corps du Guard, or shall goe into the field to decide a quarrell with the sword or other arms or weapons, or shall attempt to gett over the wals of the Fort or other Fortifications of the Towne, or shall embezzle, sell or conveigh any amunition away belonging to the Hon'ble Company, or furnish ye enemy therewith, or with any other arms or amunition, or shall keep correspondency with any declared enemy without the Governour's knowledge and permission, or shall raise sedition, make or abett any mutiny or insurrection against the Government, or shall endeavour to destroy, or to deliver up any Fort, Magazine, or place of strength, or any ship belonging to the English to any their enemys whatsoever, or shall offer any affront to the Governour, or shall strike the Governour or any of the Councell, or lay violent hands upon any of them, or shall conspire to imprison the Governour, or any such like offence against the good and safety of the place and government, every such person or persons so offending, of whatsoever nation or religion, whither in the Honorable Company's service or not, he or they shall answer for every such offence before the Governour and Councell and shall suffer such paines and penaltys for the same as are apointed in these articles, or otherwise as to the

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Governour and Councell shall seeme meet and convenient, and as the quality and circumstances of the offence shall meritt.

30. That these articles may be the better observed, and thereby the Garrison and Government preserved in due order, the Governour and Councell having other weighty affairs to attend, have thought fitt and doe hereby order and apoint that there shall be a Councell of three or more of the Commission officers who shall sitt in some roome in the Fort every Tuesday at eight of the clock in the forenoone and oftener as occasions require, and such Commission officers not under the number of three, all being duely summoned by the Provost Marshall or one for him, are hereby authorized and apointed to take cognizance of, and examine offenders against these orders, and to award the punishments accordingly as is herein afterward limited and apointed; in which Councell of officers, the Chief officer in degree of them present shall take the chaire, and the other officers sett according to their degrees, among whom the Provost Marshall is not to sett as one, and the Gentleman of the Armes shall always be the Clerke to the said Councell of officers, and sett at the lower end of the table to enter their proceedings and sentences in a Booke to be kept in ye Port Register; and if any of the Commission officers shall refuse or neglect to attend at the said Councell, they shall forfeit their office, or suffer such other penalty as the Governour and Councell shall apoint.

31. If any offence or misdemeanour shall be committed by any officer or soldier, which is not mentioned in these articles, or which shall happen between one soldier and another of this Garrison, the said Commission officers are hereby authorized and impowered to take cognizance thereof, and award such fine or other punishment for the same as is reasonable and customary, and as to them shall seem meet, but this Councell of officers shall not take cognizance of any action of debt or demand relating to the Civill government, except any persons by consent of partys shall refer any such case to their arbitrament.

32. All offences of a high nature and especially being committed by any Commission officer, shall be tryed by the Governour and Councell, and the Councell of officers shall not sett upon any great offence without first acquainting the Governour therewith and receive his allowance to proceed thereupon; and when they shall have agreed upon any sentence they shall send their clerke to inform the Governour thereof; and if any person or persons shall find themselves agrieved by the sentence of the Councell of officers, they shall and may appeal from the same to the Governour and Councell, and then the case shall be

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heard and judged by them according to equity and the meritts of the offence; but for small punishments for misdemeanours noe appeals are allowed.

33. Provided allways that if any officer, soldier, or other person of this Garrison shall committ any offence against any of the inhabitants of the Towne, or other person that is not in Military imployment, or if any such person shall abuse a soldier or other person of the Garrison, and in all such cases where any officer, soldier, or other person hath complaint or demand upon any person of the Garrison, or any person demand upon a soldier or officer, or other person of the Garrison, upon any action of debt, account, or such like relating to ye Civill Magistrate, the Councell of officers are not to meddle therein, but ye Justice or Justices of the Choultry shall take cognizance thereof, and award such fine and punishment thereupon as to him or them shall seeme meet and agreeable to law and equity, soe allways as apeals are allowed from such sentence of the Justice or Justices to ye Court of Judicature, as was ordered the 18th March 1677-8.

34. And that all offenders against these orders may be duly punisht and thereby others restrayned from the like crimes, and soe the peace and tranquillity of the Garrison and inhabitants firmly settled, there is a Provost Marshall apointed, who by his commission and instructions is to take charge of, and safely to keepe all persons yt shall be committed to him, and to execute all sentences that shall be awarded by the Governour and Councell, or by the Justice or Justices of the Choultry or by the Councell of officers, and to doe all other things according to his said Commission and instructions; and if the said Provost Marshall shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge, or suffer him to escape being once in his custody, or dismiss him without order, he shall be lyable to the same punishment which should have been inflicted upon the party dismissed or permitted to escape, or such other punishment as the Governour and Councell shall think fitt; and if he shall be negligent or remiss in his office and through favour or fear not execute the punishments awarded as he shall be commanded, for the first offence he shall be fined a month's pay, for the second, two months' pay, and for the third be put out of his office, or otherwise punisht as the Governour and Councell shall think fitt.

35. If any person being required by the said Marshall to assist him in the performance and execution of his office according to his commission, shall disobey or refuse soe to assist the Marshall, he shall

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forfeit one month's pay for the use of the poore for every such offence and be further punisht as the circumstances and quality of the offence shall deserve; and if the Marshall upon needful occasion shall require any officer to send a guard for his assistance, and the officer refuseth soe to doe, the Marshall hath power to command the soldiers from the officer, and if any soldier refuseth to obey such command of the Marshall, the officer and the soldiers shall both be punisht as aforesaid.

36. The Provost Marshall hath authority of himselfe to take any person that shall offend against these orders and committ him to prison or put him in irons, and then forthwith he shall acquaint the Governour of the whole fact, and from him receive orders to present the tryall of the offender either by the Governour and Councell, or by the Justices of the Choultry, or by the Councell of Officers; but if the Marshall shall commit any person upon his own head that is noe offender, for the advantage of his fees only, which is a day's pay of the person committed, he shall be fined for the same as the Governour and Councell shall apoint.

37. The Marshall is to give notice to the Governour and Councell, to the Justice or Justices of the Choultry, and to the Commission Officers upon every Councell and Court day, of all persons that are under his custody, and have not received sentence, that the case may be examined without delay; and he is also to acquaint the Governour with the orders that he shall receive from the Justice or Justices of the Choultry, or the Councell of Officers for the punishment of any great offenders before he executeth the same, and the Governour and Councell may remitt the punishment or give such orders therein as they shall think expedient; but small punishments for misdemeanours awarded by the Justice or Justices or by the Councell of Officers, he may execute forthwith.

38. These articles shall be read every month at the head of the Company by the Gentleman of the Armes upon taking the muster of the Garrison the last day of every month (except it shall happen to be Sunday and then upon the day following) to the end none may pretend ignorance thereof; and all persons in the Honorable Company's pay in Military imployment in this Garrison are strictly charged and commanded to give due observance to these orders, and not to act contrary to the same upon paine of undergoing the penaltys apointed herein and suffering further displeasure; in confirmation whereof, we have hereunto sett our hands and the Honorable Company's seale, the 28th day of October, Anno Domini 1678, and in the 30th yeare of the Raigne of Our

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Soveraigne Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of ye Faith, &c.

The Pay Master is apointed to collect the forfeitures to the Honorable Company, of which the Clerke to the Councell of Officers is to give him notice; and the said Clerke is apointed to collect the forfeitures for the poore, and to render the same with the account monthly to the Overseers of the poore.

THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SEALE.

(Signed) STREYNSHAM MASTER,
" JOSEPH HYMNERS,
" JOHN BRIDGER,
" TIMOTHY WILKES.

(Signed) JOHN NICKS, *Secretary.*

Nothing note-worthy. The 5th November "was kept as a holyday "in the Chappell; at dinner, there was 3 vollies of small shot and 25 "greate guns fired at drinking the King's health, and at night 2 "bonfires greater than have been known at this place." No. 67. 31st October to 6th Nov. 1678.

Padre Anto. Lewis of St. Thomâ, for baptizing a slave belonging to the English, is sentenced to depart the Towne by to-morrow morning, and not to return again upon pain of very severe punishment. No. 68. 7th Nov.

Nothing note-worthy.

21*st*.—"The Sharofs of the Towne plaid their usual crafts, and this day absented themselves from changing Cash for Fanams to raise the rate of Cash, without which the poor labourers are not able to subsist a day; whereupon order was given to chop up the Sharofs houses, which was done accordingly, and then they appeared; and Verona, &c., merchants interceding for them, the chops were taken off, and order given to the Brahmin and Concoplaes of the Choultry to take a roll of the names of all the Sharofs, money changers in the Towne, which will keepe them in awe, not knowing what may follow it in like occasions hereafter." Nos. 69, 70 71.

Mr. Mainwaring claiming the office of Chief at Masulipatam, the Government decline to modify their suspension of him from office, without further orders from home. No. 72. 25th Nov.

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"Chinna Vencatadry, one of the brothers of Timona deceased, for exacting customs from the Shop-keepers and Fishermen, is called before Councell, and confined to the Fort till further orders. He is also removed from the command of the Company's Peons, as being not a fit or safe person for it, (being one of Verona's partners) and fined 100 Pagodas for exacting from the people.

The future collection at the Choultry or in any other public manner, of the custom received by Pedda Vencatadry from the Gentues for maintenance of the right hand dancing wenches, is prohibited.

The Councel grant Chinna Vencatadry's release and remit the fine, at intercession of Verona and P. Vencatadry, but confirm his discharge from the Company's service.

Orders published that none do receive customs but such as are allowed by Governor and Councel, and none to administer justice, but the public Justice or Justices of the Choultry. Offenders to be severely punished.

Mr. Mainwaring's letter recorded.

No. 73. November 1678. On Mr. Mainwaring's demand, orders sent to the Chief and Councel at Masulipatam, to provide him with a passage to England, and to allow him to peruse and take copies of such of the books and papers as he may wish. Copy of the charges against him and examinations taken in February last, are furnished him.

His letter recorded. He returns to Masulipatam, but before going, tells Verona, that if he is not settled in his place, he will go home, and cause great troubles to the Agent and Councel, and to the merchants about the prices of cloth.

No. 74. 27th Nov. Cassa Verona having voluntarily offered to pay to the Company in future, one-half of the rates that others pay for import and export customs, the other half being continued to him free, according to ancient custom, and by virtue of the Nabob Necknam Chaune's cowle, provided that no demand is made for past years, nor his claim against the Company for a certain sum of Pagodas 9,000 prejudiced, nor any customs more than formerly demanded, his offer is formally accepted with its conditions.

No. 75. 28th Nov. Orders sent to Masulipatam to seize and send here certain English freemen there, who have applied to the Governor of that place for his protection in their trade, offering to pay him the same rate of customs as the Portuguese did, thereby endangering the Honorable Company's trade, which is free of all customs in those parts.

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The arrangement regarding payment of customs by Verona concluded, after a slight disagreement; and a present made to him, and salute fired in his honor. No. 76. 2nd Dec. 1678.

Certain persons at Masulipatam desiring passes as inhabitants of Madras, to be informed that they and their families must come to Madras to obtain their desire.

Report that the King has left Golcondah for Masulipatam, and that Sevajee has ordered his chief men at Chengy to take fit opportunity to plunder this place, Policat, and Sadraspatam.

Our Brahminy Egyb at Golcondah to be instructed to present Pagodas 100, or the value thereof to Madana and Ankana, the King's principal Ministers of State, on their daughters weddings, to preserve their favor to the Honorable Company. No. 77. 5th Dec.

According to custom, 2 garces of paddy given to the "French Padrys" for the distribution among the poor Christians at Christmas. No. 78. 9th Dec.

A Clerke of the markett appointed.

The authorities at Masulipatam are empowered to grant passes to Ships from that port. 12th Dec.

Nine boys that repeated the Catechism by-heart in the Chapel on the Lord's day, to have 2 rupees each for their encouragement, according to the Honorable Company's order. No. 79.

Swords (rapier blades) and belts to be distributed among the soldiers, the price at Pagodas 1, to be recovered from their pay.

Nabob Mahomed Ibraim wishing to raise the rent of St. Thomâ on Verona, above the Pagodas 1,300 he now pays, Verona sends his phirmaunds guaranteeing it to him at that rent for "so long as the sun and moon endures," and insists on that right and the expences he has incurred to build houses, and draw together inhabitants. Moreover, "knowing money goes further than any right or argument," sends a bribe of Pagodas 500 to the chief Braminy.

News that Mr. Vincent at Dacca has after two months' negociation obtained from the Prince Sultan Auzum (now the Mogul's second son), who was sent to govern the kingdom of Bengall, his "Neshan, or letters mandate for the English to be custom free in all the Mogul's dominions, except at Surat, which was grounded upon the Mogul Oranzeeb's sending the copy of two phirmaunds to his Devan of Bengall at Dacca, one granted in the 24th year of the reign of Sha No. 80. 17th Dec.

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Jehaun, the father of Oranzeeb, for the English to be custom free all India over, the other given in the 10th year of Oranzeeb, for the English to pay 2 per cent. custom at Surat, which the Mogul interpreted by his order of Husbull Hookum (*id est*, a command by word of mouth) to his Devan in Bengall, that the English were only to pay 2 per cent. custom at Surat, and in all other his dominions to be custom free; whereupon the Prince granted his Neshan, which they advise from Hugly they esteem sufficient without being at the charge of procuring a new phirmaund, though the Vakeel sent to the Mogul's Court at Dilly by Mr. Charnocke, advised that a phirmaund was offered to be granted for between 30 and 40,000 rupees charges to be custom free both at Surat and Bengall, and they say that the expence of this journey to Dacca and presents there, is about 21,000 rupees.

No. 81.
21st Dec.

News from Masulipatam of the King of Golcondah's arrival there, and that he intended to see the manner of their Divine worship in the Factory upon Sunday last.

22nd Dec.

Rain, stormy weather and a great sea, which is seldom seen at this time of the year, which lasted to the 24th, and the river risen so high, that the barr being shut, was opened upon Christmas day.

No. 82.
26th Dec.

The general entertainment which has annually been made for all the English of note, both men and women in this Town, upon Christmas day, was now made upon this day; and Signior Seroyen, the third of Pollicat, being come to Towne this morning with his wife and other friends, they were also invited and entertained at this general feast.

No. 83.
3rd January
1678-9.

"Madana, one of the chief Collectors of the King's rents in these parts, and kinsman to Podela Lingapa, agrees on his behalf to receive from our Peda Naigue 200 Pagodas instead of 1,000, which Lingapa demanded for the Town of Madras, as the Peda Naigue of Pollicat pays the king, but was fain to take 200 Pagodas which has formerly been paid by the Peda Naigue once in 10 years; and therefore he now agreed to pay the same sum, the 10 years being expired."

"By Braminys which (upon our Egyb at Golcondah his advice that Sevajee had ordered his people to keep their men in readiness, and take convenient opportunity to plunder Sadraspatam, Madras, and Pollicat) were sent to bring intelligence of their motions about Chengy, we understand that almost all Sevajee's forces in his own conquests are

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retired from the country near us, towards the Meassure (Mysore) Naigues country to defend his borders that way; the said Meassure Naigue being very strong, having given Sevajee's men one or two great overthrows and destroyed many of them. But their custom is not to kill, but to cut off the noses with the upper lips of their enemies; for which they carry an iron instrument with which they do it very dexterously, and carry away all the noses and lips they dispoyle their enemys of, for which they are rewarded by the Naigue according to the number, and the reward is the greater, if the beard appear upon the upper lip."

"This way of warfar is very terrible to all that those people engage with, so that none care to meddle with them, they being also a resolute people, and have destroyed many that have attempted them, for though they kill them not outright, yet they dye by lingering deaths, if they make not themselves away sooner, as for the most part they do that are so wounded, the shame and dishonor of it being esteemed greater than the paine and difficulty of subsisting."

Suggested to the Surat authorities to obtain a Firman to be customs free, at an estimated cost of 30 or 40,000 Pagodas. No. 84. 6th January.

The Customer's books of account for December read and passed. No. 85. 7th January.

Petty land customs. ...	...Pagodas	24	19	0
Corn for Toll in the Paddy Banksal.	,,	0	14	1
Company's share of Weigher's duty.	,,	1	8	5
For registering Houses, Slaves, &c.	,,	1	11	3
Sea and Land customs	,,	53	10	3
	Pagodas	80	28	0

Received in part for one year's rent for the Farm of Licenses to utter Liquors by retail ... ...Pagodas 105 0 0

The Paymaster's books of expences for December also read and passed.

Charges,	Garrisson ...	...Pagodas	568	24	4
,,	General	,,	194	5	3
,,	Dyett	,,	127	15	2

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Charges, Cattle ... ...Pagodas	19	2	5	
,, Merchandize ... ... ,,	60	7	3	
,, Building and repairs ... ,,	24	15	3	
Pagodas	993	35	2	
To the French Padrys for rice and gowns ... ... ,,	16	4	5	
Pagodas	1,010	4	1	

The whole account of the Revenues of this Town, for the year past, ending 31st December 1678.

Petty Land customs... ...Pagodas				344	4	1
Corn for Toll ... ... ,,				10	25	3
Share of Weigher's duty ... ,,				32	1	5
Registering Houses and Slaves. ,,				32	29	0
Sea and Land customs... ... ,,				2,303	10	3
For rent of 6 Gardens... ... ,,				5	18	0
The Farm of Licenses for selling Liquors, rented for Pagodas 205 per annum, received in part ... ... ,,				105	0	0
Verona & Co., customs charged in January last upon goods for the year before... ... ,,				1,526	21	1
Mintage duties.						
Honorable Company's Gold..... ,,	1,276	7	4			
Particular Gold ... ... ,,	1,609	13	0			
Copper cash ... ... ,,	13	18	3			
				2,899	3	1
Total Pagodas ...				7,259	5	2

Expences of this Town for the same year.

Charges, Garrison ... ...Pagodas	7,047	19	5
,, General ... ... ,,	2,179	16	2
,, Dyett... ... ... ,,	1,729	13	4
,, Cattle... ... ... ,,	231	21	0
,, Merchandize... ... ,,	783	17	2
,, Building and repairs . ,,	1,077	3	1
Total by the Paymaster's books. ,,	13,048	19	2

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besides the charges of Sallerys, Presents, Wines, Arrack, Corne, Powder, and Stores, &c., and the Pagodas 1,200 paid the King for his half-part of the revenue.

It is ordered that this book do now end. The copy to be sent home to the Honorable Company by the Ships, and a new one begun.

Memo.	No.
Ships and Vessels imported this year	32
Christenings this year	13
Marryages this year	13
Buryalls this year	18
Passes to Ships and Vessels this year	17
Passses to Men this year	6

APPENDICES.

1. Covenants of the members of the Company's service at Madras.
2. Translation of the paper given in by the Portugese inhabitants on behalf of Manoel Brandon de Lima, convicted of murder.
3. "A list of persons in the Service of the Honorable English East India Company in Fort St. George, Madraspatnam, according to their degrees by the Rules."

No.	Names.	Arivall in India.	Present Degree.	Present salary.
1	Streynsham Master, Esq., Agent and Governor, came out to succeed Sir William Langhorn, present salary £200, gratuity £100 per annum.	7th July 1676	1st Councell	£ 300
2	Joseph Hymners, Booke-keeper (married), came out 4th of Councell at £50 per annum...	14th June 1670	2nd do.	100
3	John Bridger, Warehouse-keeper (marryed), came out of Councell at £40 per annum ...	21st Aug. 1668	3rd do.	70
4	Timothy Wilkes, Customer and Choultry Justice (marryed), came out at £35 per annum ...	21st do. „	4th do.	50
5	Richard Mohun, (his wife in England), came out Chief of Metchlepatam, at £100 per annum ...	14th June 1670	6th do.	100
6	John Nicks, Secretary, came out an Apprentice, present salary £20, gratuity £10 per annum	8th Sept. 1663	Factor 1676	30
7	John Davys, under the Warehouse-keeper (marryed), came out an Apprentice	10th do. 1668	do. „	20
8	John Thomas, under the Accomptant (marryed), came out an Apprentice	10th do. „	do. „	20
9	Elihu Yale, under the Warehouse-keeper, came out a Writer	23rd June 1672	do. 1677	20
10	Vincent Sayon, Provisional Pay Master, came out a Writer	24th do. „	do. „	20
11	John Willcox, Steward, came out a Writer ...	27th do. 1673	do. 1678	20

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List of Persons, &c.—(continued).

No.	Names.	Arivall in India.	Present Degree.	Present salary.
				£
12	Richard Browne, under the Agent	23rd June 1675	Writer	10
13	James Wheeler, under the Accomptant ...	24th do. ,,	do.	10
14	Timothy Harris, under the Secretary	10th July ,,	do.	10
15	Richard Milton, under the Secretary, came out an Apprentice	27th June 1673	do. 1678	10
16	Robert Bowyer, under the Secretary	23rd do. 1678	do.	10
17	John Goddard, under the Secretary	2nd July ,,	do.	10
18	Nathaniell Gifford, under the Customer ...	2nd do. ,,	do.	10
19	William Rivett, under the Secretary	23rd June ,,	do.	10
	Richard Portman, Chaplain	7th July 1676	Chaplain.	100
	Bezaliell Sherman, Chyrurgeon (married) ...	7th Aug. ,,	Chyrurgeon.	30
	Ralph Ord, School Master	2nd July 1678	Schoolmaster	50
	Valentine Nurse, under the Customer, came out at £30 per annum, at present receives but £10 per annum	10th Sept. 1668	.....	10
24	James Harding, came out a Writer	15th June 1672	.....	10

4. List of freemen living at Fort St. George, Madraspatnam, January 1678-9.

1 William Jearsey, married to a Dutch woman,
Nathaniell Cholmley,
Thomas Lucas, married to an English woman,
William Bellamy, his wife in England,
5 John Stephenson, married to an English woman,
Thomas Heath,
Richard Monke, married to a Mustez,
Thomas Moore, married to a Mustez,
Robert Freeman,
10 Richard Abraham,
Charles Metcalfe,
Phineas Brewster,
John Benson,
Peter Rouland,
John Humphry,
16 William Taylor, married to an Englishman's daughter.

List of English Women unmarryed.

1 Elizabeth Smith, widow.
Catherine Barker.
Sarah Rowles, widow.
Mary Gainsford.
5 Mary Keeble, widow.

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register of Passes given by the Agent, Governour and Councel St. George, Madraspatnam, to men as inhabitants of this Town year 1678, and form of the Passes.

ister of Passes given to Ships and Vessels for the same year, form of the Pass.

e form of Orders for Passengers on the Company's account, (on pany's ships).

orm of Orders for Passengers to pay their own passage.

orm of Orders of the Warrant for carrying the Prisoner home land. (This was M. Brandon de Lima, convicted of murder, pealed to the king).

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